

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA AMENDING THE 1989
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AS ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE NO.
89-17, AS AMENDED; AMENDING THE TEXT OF THE
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT ELEMENT (TO REVISE TO THE
MODEL ELEMENT FORMAT AND TO UPDATE THE CAPITAL
IMPROVEMENT TABLES); AND AMENDING ALL ELEMENTS
AS NECESSARY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF LAWS IN
CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING
FOR INCLUSION IN THE 1989 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; AND
PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35

WHEREAS, on August 31, 1989, the Palm Beach County Board of County
Commissioners adopted the 1989 Comprehensive Plan by Ordinance No. 89-
17; and ;

WHEREAS, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners
amends the 1989 Comprehensive Plan as provided by Chapter 163, Part II,
Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners have
initiated amendments to several elements of the Comprehensive Plan in
order to promote the health, safety and welfare of the public of Palm
Beach County; and

WHEREAS, the Palm Beach County Local Planning Agency conducted a
public hearing on February 12, February 19, and March 12, 1999, to
review the proposed amendments to the Palm Beach County Comprehensive
Plan and made recommendations regarding the proposed amendments to the
Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners pursuant to Chapter
163, Part II, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners, as
the governing body of Palm Beach County, conducted a public hearing
pursuant to Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes, on March 30, 1999,
to review the recommendations of the Local Planning Agency, whereupon
the Board of County Commissioners authorized transmittal of proposed
amendments to the Department of Community Affairs for review and
comment pursuant to Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes; and

1 **WHEREAS**, Palm Beach County received on June 21, 1999, the
2 Department of Community Affairs "Objections, Recommendations, and
3 Comments Report," dated June 18, 1999, which was the Department's
4 written review of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments; and

5 **WHEREAS**, the written comments submitted by the Department of
6 Community Affairs contained no objections to the amendments contained
7 in this ordinance;

8 **WHEREAS**, on August 17, 1999, the Palm Beach County Board of County
9 Commissioners held a public hearing to review the written comments
10 submitted by the Department of Community Affairs and to consider
11 adoption of the amendments; and

12 **WHEREAS**, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners has
13 determined that the amendments comply with all requirements of the
14 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development
15 Regulations Act.

16 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY**
17 **COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:**

18 Part I. Amendments to the 1989 Comprehensive Plan

19 Amendments to the text of the following Element of the 1989
20 Comprehensive Plan are hereby adopted and attached to this Ordinance in
21 Exhibit 1:

22 A. **Capital Improvement Element**, to revise to the model element
23 format; and

24 B. **Capital Improvement Element**, annual update to revise the
25 Tables (1-14); and

26 C. Amending all elements as necessary for internal consistency.

27 Part II. Repeal of Laws in Conflict

28 All local laws and ordinances applying to the unincorporated area
29 of Palm Beach County in conflict with any provision of this ordinance
30 are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

1 Part III. Severability

2 If any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of
3 this Ordinance is for any reason held by the Court to be
4 unconstitutional, inoperative or void, such holding shall not affect
5 the remainder of this Ordinance.

6 Part IV. Inclusion in the 1989 Comprehensive Plan

7 The provision of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part
8 of the 1989 Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan. The Sections of the
9 Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such, and the
10 word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," or any other
11 appropriate word.

12 Part V. Effective Date

13 The effective date of this plan amendment shall be the date a
14 final order is issued by the Department of Community Affairs or
15 Administration Commission finding the amendment in compliance in

1 accordance with Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, whichever occurs
2 earlier. No development orders, development permits, or land uses
3 dependent on this amendment may be issued or commence before it has
4 become effective. If a final order of noncompliance is issued by the
5 Administration Commission, this amendment may nevertheless be made
6 effective by adoption of a resolution affirming its effective status,
7 a copy of which resolutions shall be sent to the Department of
8 Community Affairs, Bureau of Local Planning, 2740 Centerview Drive,
9 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100. APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board
10 of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County, on the 17 day of
11 August, 1999.

12 ATTEST: PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA,
13 DOROTHY H. WILKEN, Clerk BY ITS BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

14 By: Joan Harvey
15 Deputy Clerk

Maudie Ford Lee
Chair

16 APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
17 LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

18 Robert P. O'Dell
19 COUNTY ATTORNEY



20 Filed with the Department of State on the 25th day
21 of August, 1999.

22 T:\PLANNING\AMEND\99-1\BCCADOPT\ord\CIE-UPD.WPD

EXHIBIT 1

A. Capital Improvement Element, Revisions to the Model Element Format

REVISIONS: To revise for consistency with the Model Element Format. The revisions are numbered below, and shown with the added text underlined, and the deleted text ~~struck out~~.

1. REVISE Section I Introduction

I. ~~INTRODUCTION~~

The Capital Improvement Element of the Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, Chapter 163, F.S., and Rule 9J-5, F.A.C. The policies adopted in the Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan have been coordinated to ensure consistency with the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council's Comprehensive Regional Policy Plan and the State Comprehensive Plan.

A. ~~Purpose~~

The purpose of the Capital Improvement Element (CIE) is to implement the provisions of the Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan by:

- Using timing and location of capital projects to provide services to support growth in areas where the County can efficiently and effectively provide services, and to avoid placement of capital facilities in locations that would promote growth in areas which cannot be efficiently served or which are designated as high-hazard coastal areas;
- Establishing a system of examining and assigning priorities to the needs of the County, thereby assuring that the most essential improvements are provided first;
- Coordinating the timing and location of capital improvements among County agencies as well as other local governments, special districts, and state agencies to maximize benefit from public expenditures, minimize disruption of services to the public and implement land use and infrastructure decisions;
- Allowing sufficient time in advance of actual need to allow for proper planning, design and construction;
- Coordinating financial planning, allowing maximum benefit from available public funds;
- Providing cost information on a timely basis for the evaluation and formulation of alternative financing programs;
- Providing a means for coordinating and consolidating various departmental requests, thereby preventing duplication of projects and equipment;
- Helping to provide an equitable distribution of public improvements throughout the County; and
- Providing for a Concurrency Management System.

B. ~~Methodology~~

This Element includes a six-year program covering fiscal years 96/97 through 2001/02. The FY 96/97 budget, which has been approved by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), is considered the base year for projecting the requirements for the other five years of the CIE. Capital improvements required beyond FY 2001/02 are addressed in general in the plan elements and will be specifically addressed in the CIE during the required annual updates.

The CIE consists of the following sections:

-
- I. Introduction
 - II. Goal, Objectives and Policies
 - III. Existing Conditions (Inventory)
 - IV. Analysis and Recommendations
 - V. Plan Description and Implementation
-

The inventory of existing conditions is an assessment of the historic and current conditions and background of the County's current practices, capital programming and revenue sources.

The analysis section of this Element consists of:

- 1. Projections of revenues and expenditures based on current and future conditions;
- 2. Projections of capital and operating expenditures based on needs identified in the other elements;
- 3. A comparison of projected revenues with projected expenditures; and
- 4. Recommendations to implement the goal, objectives and policies and the levels of service as defined in the various elements.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Capital Improvement Element is to implement the provisions of the Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan by:

- Using timing and location of capital projects to provide services to support growth in areas where the County can efficiently and effectively provide services, and to avoid placement of capital facilities in locations that would promote growth in areas which cannot be efficiently served or which are designated as high-hazard coastal areas;
- Establishing a system of examining and assigning priorities to the needs of the County, thereby assuring that the most essential improvements are provided first;
- Coordinating the timing and location of capital improvements among County agencies as well as other local governments, special districts, and state agencies to maximize benefit from public expenditures, minimize disruption of services to the public and implement land use and infrastructure decisions; and providing a means for coordinating and consolidating various departmental requests, thereby preventing duplication of projects and equipment;
- Allowing sufficient time in advance of actual need to allow for proper planning, design and construction;
- Coordinating financial planning, allowing maximum benefit from available public funds;
- Providing cost information on a timely basis for the evaluation and formulation of alternative financing programs;
- Helping to provide an equitable distribution of public improvements throughout the County; and
- Providing for a Concurrency Management System.

2. NEW SECTION

B. ASSESSMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The County maintains a minimum level of service for transportation, potable water and sanitary sewer, recreation and open space, and fire-rescue. The minimum levels of service are established for urban, limited urban and rural areas. To ensure that the minimum levels of service for these public facilities and services are maintained as new development occurs, the County follows a Concurrency Management System. The Concurrency Management System requires all new development applications subject to concurrency certification to submit an application which indicates impacts on the Level of Service for the concurrency item. The application identifies the impacts that the proposed development would have on the County's ability to maintain the adopted minimum levels of service. A Concurrency Reservation will be granted if it can be demonstrated

that the adopted minimum levels of service will be maintained as the effects of the development occur. The Concurrency Management System provides a time limit for Concurrency Reservation, and provides for instances where the Concurrency Reservation is not required.

Maintaining levels of service as new growth occurs is one of the six criteria for prioritizing capital improvements. The other criteria for prioritizing capital improvements are to correct public hazards, eliminate existing deficiencies as described by the minimum levels of service, provide capacity for developments that have received a determination as a Committed Development when such developments are within the Urban Service Area, increase existing levels of service to desired levels of service, and implement the goals, objectives and policies of other plan elements.

The Capital Improvement Program, annually compiled by the Office of Financial Management and Budget for public information, identifies and funds those projects for which the County is the service provider and which are required to maintain the minimum levels of service and satisfy other prioritization criteria listed above. The Capital Improvement Element Tables include the capital projects contained in the Capital Improvement Program, as well as program costs, human resources and other operation and maintenance costs, and compares the projected revenue streams.

Projected costs of operations, debt service and capital are compared to projected revenues from existing revenue sources. In those instances where a shortfall existed (projected existing revenues did not sufficiently fund projected expenditures), staff review considered specific proposals to reduce, eliminate or delay the program or project, with corresponding adjustments to the goal, objectives and policies of the appropriate element, in order to maintain consistency in regard to levels of service or timing. The finalized expenditure projections are compared to the projections of existing revenues to verify the fiscal feasibility of the plan. The BCC approves the finalized staff recommendations and projections.

3. **REVISE Policy 1.2-m:** In any instance where Traffic Circulation Element Policy 1.4-o or 1.4-n Transportation Element Policy 1.2-h is applied, a plan amendment is required to eliminate, defer, or delay construction of the road which is needed to maintain the adopted level of service standard.

D. DELETE OBJECTIVE 1.8 Adequate Funding to Assure Multi-Modal Mobility

~~The CIE shall maintain a schedule of capital projects needed to ensure that a multi-modal transportation mobility system is adequately funded. To the maximum extent possible, the County shall continue to consider non-capital projects implementation strategies necessary in order to achieve a safe, convenient and energy efficient multi-modal transportation mobility system.~~

~~Policy 1.8-a: The County shall maintain the existing revenue source and funding mechanisms available for funding a multi-modal, multi optional transportation system.~~

5. DELETE OBJECTIVE 1.9 Linked Open Space Program

~~Include pedestrian and bicycle concerns in the design of County facilities.~~

~~Policy 1.9-a: Landscaping of County governmental buildings shall include pathways for pedestrian and bicycle use, and bicycle facilities, including parking facilities shall be provided.~~

6. DELETE SECTION III EXISTING CONDITIONS, SECTION IV ANALYSIS, AND SECTION V PLAN DESCRIPTION.

SECTION III EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. Capital Improvement Program Preparation and Adoption

~~Capital facilities and equipment are considered to be any governmental expenditures for the acquisition of land, or the construction and installation of facilities that are expected to be in service over a considerable period of time, usually more than one year. Capital projects (improvements) are relatively large-scale, nonrecurring projects that may require multi-year financing. Major equipment, furniture, and fixtures necessary to make the facilities operational are also considered part of the capital budget.~~

~~Expenditures that meet the above criteria and are in excess of \$250,000 are included in the County's Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Examples of typical capital projects included in the CIP are: road construction and improvements; new and expanded physical facilities for the community; large scale rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities; purchase of equipment with a relatively long period of usefulness; engineering, design and architectural studies and services relative to the improvement and acquisition of land for a community facility.~~

~~Expenditures for renewal and replacement that extend the useful life of an asset beyond one year are included in the Capital Improvement Program. Examples include road resurfacing and roof replacement. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs, and recurring expenditures for small capital items are included in the departmental operating budget.~~

~~4. Responsibility for Program Preparation and Implementation~~

~~The Capital Improvement Program, by virtue of its comprehensive character, involves all County operations. Departments, agencies, and the Board of County Commissioners must coordinate their actions to accomplish a successful program for improving the community. The recommended program must be a statement of relative community needs conditioned by the availability of resources to finance them.~~

~~Each year, the CIP is prepared from project requests submitted on special forms by the various departments and agencies of the County. The forms require a project description, justification, cost estimates, statement of impact on the County's annual operating budget and an implementation schedule. Concurrent with the preparation of the project requests, information concerning the financial resources available to the County for capital projects is prepared by the Office of Financial Management and Budget.~~

~~a. Capital Projects Requirements and Costs~~

~~The key role in the initial stages of capital programming falls upon the operating departments and department heads. By virtue of their technical knowledge and experience in the individual fields, it becomes their responsibility to identify capital requirements, initiate project requests, and formulate a program that states the justification for each project as well as its relative importance in the department's program.~~

~~b. Capital Programming Resources~~

~~The Office of Financial Management and Budget (OFMB) provides information concerning the County's past, present, and future financial resources. The OFMB prepares and distributes the package and instructions used by departments submitting requests. As the program develops, the OFMB assists in the review and evaluation of the project submissions and guides the administration of the program through its function of budget control, identification of funding alternatives and setting of basic fiscal policies. The OFMB coordinates the evaluation process of the Capital Projects Review Committee and its ranking of project priorities, then prepares the Six-Year Capital Improvement Program for submission and adoption by the BCC.~~

~~c. Capital Programming Coordination~~

~~The Facilities Development and Operations Department and the Engineering Department have the following responsibilities in providing staff assistance in the capital programming process:~~

- ~~Provide assistance, if needed in preparation of requests;~~
- ~~Receive, review, and tabulate all requests;~~
- ~~Provide information and assistance to the OFMB in the analysis of the County's financial capabilities;~~
- ~~Prepare and distribute staff's recommendations to the BCC with respect to the Road 5-Year Program and companion 6-Year Road Improvement Schedule Table 3A; and~~
- ~~Provide assistance to the County Administrator, the BCC and staff in preparing the program for adoption by the BCC.~~

~~d. Review and Ranking~~

After compilation of the requests, projects are reviewed and ranked by the Capital Projects Review Committee composed of staff members from County Administration, County Engineering, Facilities Development and Operations, and the Office of Financial Management and Budget. This Committee's ranking, along with available funding, forms the basis of the program recommended to the BCC by the County Administrator. The deliberations of the Capital Projects Review Committee are predicated on the objective of most effectively providing for the health, safety, welfare, and convenience of the public, while taking into account the limited financial resources available.

e. Prioritization and Adoption

While departments, agencies, and committees play a significant role in the capital improvement programming process, the ultimate success of the program rests with the Board of County Commissioners. They alone, as elected officials, can authorize the expenditure of public funds; in this case, by adopting the first year of the CIP as that year's capital budget. Therefore, the final priorities placed on the community needs and the subsequent satisfaction of those needs are a matter of legislative decision and control.

The program recommended by the County Administrator is used by the BCC to develop the annual budget that becomes effective October 1 of each year. The first year of the 6-Year Capital Improvement Program is adopted by the BCC as the capital budget, with the following five years projected as future requirements. The CIP will be an important tool for implementing the County's Comprehensive Plan. The BCC will use the CIP to analyze the County's fiscal capability to finance and construct capital improvements.

B. Assignment of Project Priority

1. Intra-Departmental Assignment

Establishing priorities for the various projects is essential to properly plan for and recommend alternatives for financing current as well as future projects.

a. Categories

All services and their associated facilities are categorized as follows:

- **Basic or Core Services** are those services that are most efficiently provided at the local level and are most closely linked to protecting the health and safety of citizens. Legally mandated services are also included in this category;
- **Maintenance of Effort Services** are those services which the County has traditionally provided or that reflect a major capital investment requiring an ongoing expenditure of operating and maintenance funds; and
- **Quality of Life Services** are those services provided for specialized groups that enhance the desirability of Palm Beach County as a place to live.

Within each category, programs (operating expenditures) and projects (capital expenditures) are then ranked as: essential, necessary, or desirable.

b. Ranking

The following table demonstrates how priorities would be assigned by a department:

	Basic Services	Maintenance of Effort	Quality of Life
Essential	(1)	(2)	(3)
Necessary	(4)	(5)	(6)
Desirable	(7)	(8)	(9)

For example, a basic service "essential" project would be considered top priority and a quality of life

"desirable" project would be considered last priority.

By using this methodology to assign funding priorities, services that are not "capital driven" are simultaneously prioritized. This process is critical to ensure that services provided through operating programs (staff or grants) are considered on an equal basis with services that require capital expenditures.

2. Inter-Departmental Assignment

Priorities must be assigned among the different types of facilities and departments.

a. Criteria

In the absence of legal constraints or mandates, priorities are assigned according to the following criteria, not listed in order of importance:

- Correction of public hazards;
- Elimination of existing deficiencies as described by the minimum levels of service;
- Providing capacity for developments that have received a determination as a Committed Development when such developments are within the Urban Service Area;
- Maintenance of levels of service as growth occurs;
- Increase of existing levels of service to desired levels of service;
- Implementation of Goals, Objectives and Policies of other plan elements.

b. Other Considerations

Other considerations that may impact the assignment of priorities are:

- Impact on County revenues and annual operating budget;
- Degree of urgency;
- Severity of the impact on the level of service associated with not going forward with the project;
- Facilitation of intergovernmental coordination and coordinating with or advancing the purpose of projects provided by non-County entities;
- Extent to which it coordinates with other programs; and
- Extent to which an economic advantage is realized.

C. Capital Project Types, Timing and Location

The capital projects contained in the Six-Year Capital Improvement Program have been classified according to the types listed below. The locational and timing criteria for providing such facilities and equipment are also identified below.

1. Traffic Circulation Projects

These are road projects identified in the County's Five-Year Road Program and companion 6-Year Road Improvement Schedule. Funds are budgeted for design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of County and state roads.

Traffic circulation improvements are identified in the annually updated Five-Year Road Program. Consideration for inclusion in the Five-Year Road Program is based on four locational and system criteria:

- Whether the volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio of the roadway is greater than 1.0;

- Whether the roadway is planned as a reliever for roads with a V/C ratio greater than 1.0;
- Whether the link provides system continuity; or,
- Correction of a public hazard.

The timing of traffic circulation improvements is based on the availability of funding and coordination with locational criterion #1. This coordination supports the Traffic Performance Standards by focusing improvements on those areas where capacity expansion is needed the most, and therefore supports efficient land development and the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Land Use Element.

As stated in the Traffic Circulation Element, all roadway or transit improvement plans and programs are coordinated with state, regional, and local transportation agencies.

2. Mass Transit Projects

These are vehicles, facilities, and communications and monitoring systems for the operation of the County's mass transit system, Palm Tran. These projects are funded primarily through state and federal grants.

Provision of services for mass transit is accomplished primarily through the routing of the bus lines. Changes in population and land use patterns are responded to by appropriate re-routing of bus service rather than by provision of capital facilities. This flexible response capability supports efficient land development and the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Land Use Element by allowing the County to quickly provide mass transit service in areas where it is required.

The feeder bus service will be collapsed into Palm Tran's 1996 expanding routing system, thus ceasing to exist.

3. Airport Projects

All aviation capital projects including the Palm Beach International Airport Improvement Projects are budgeted through the Airport Enterprise Funds. Funds are budgeted for design, land acquisition, terminal and runway construction, and noise abatement projects. The timing and location of land acquisition, construction, and noise abatement projects are based on the Department of Airports' Master Plans, and support efficient land development and the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Land Use Element by allowing for future aviation needs in land use planning.

Plans for future airport facilities will undergo Development of Regional Impact review by the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council. A direct connection between Palm Beach International Airport and I-95 is currently in FDOT's Five-Year Work Program. All plans for new or expanded facilities will include sufficient on-site drainage retainage capacity, in coordination with the plans of South Florida Water Management District.

4. Water Utilities Projects: Potable Water, Reclaimed Water and Sanitary Sewer

All potable water, reclaimed water and sanitary sewer capital projects for the Water Utilities Department are budgeted through the Water Utilities Department Enterprise Fund. Funds are budgeted for system improvements, expansion, and for the renewal and replacement of existing equipment. Capital project costs include design, land acquisition, construction, and any other related costs.

Sites for regional treatment, distribution, and disposal facilities, identified in the Water Utilities Master Plan, are based on efficient regionalization of the system and support efficient land development. The Water Utilities Master Plan, which is approved by its Citizen Advisory Board and the Board of County Commissioners, supports the goals, objectives, and policies of the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Timing of such plant expansion is based upon the 80 percent design/90 percent construction rule identified in the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element.

The Water Utilities Department will continue to coordinate future potable water, reclaimed water, and sanitary sewer projects with the South Florida Water Management District, Department of Environmental Protection, and other federal, state, or local regulatory agencies.

5. Fire-Rescue Projects

All Fire-Rescue capital projects are funded through either the two Fire-Rescue MSTUs or the Fire Rescue Impact fee funds. Funds are budgeted for equipment, land acquisition, design, and construction of stations.

The locational criteria for Fire-Rescue facilities are determined within a station area with a 2.5 mile radius, or a five mile distribution. This covers the majority of the service area in the Coastal Fire-Rescue MSTU with minimal overlap. Variations from this criteria occur, but stations are distributed in such a way that the seven minute 30 seconds Countywide average emergency response time can be maintained.

The timing and other criteria which allow for construction of a new station are stated in Policy 1.2-b of the Fire-Rescue Element.

These timing and location criteria, by providing for service coverage with minimum overlap and by providing for station construction as development is projected to occur, support efficient land development and the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Land Use Element. As stated in Policy 1.1-c of the Fire-Rescue Element, the County will update future location studies annually to promote efficient and cost effective placement of facilities.

6. Library Services Projects

Library Service capital projects are funded using the Library District Taxes and Library Impact Fees. Funds have been budgeted for land acquisition, design and construction of facilities and for acquisition of books and other materials.

7. Recreation and Open Space Projects

Parks and Recreational capital improvement project funding is used for the acquisition, design and development of parks and recreational facilities. Funding generated from the ongoing collection of Park Impact Fees is allocated annually for Regional, Beach and District Park projects. Community Park and Special Recreation Facility funding is provided through the 1995 BCC approved \$25.3 million Park Revenue Bond. Acquisition of Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL) for open space purposes is funded through the \$100 Million ESL Bond Issue. Other park projects (i.e., community parks, special facilities and recreation assistance programs for local agencies) are subject to annual Board allocations and the availability of funds.

The planning of park facilities is guided by the Recreation and Open Space Elements goals, objectives and policies, including the adoption of specific levels of service requirements for Regional, Beach and District Parks, as well as active and passive recreational facilities.

The Palm Beach County Parks & Recreational Department's Capital Improvement Plan is updated annually for budget year allocations and includes funding estimates for projects five years into the future.

8. General Capital Projects

General capital projects include a broad array of projects, including storm water management, public buildings and coastal projects. The County maintains storm water drainage right of ways, identifies long standing, recurring drainage problems for funding and responds to emergency situations. Coastal capital projects include amounts budgeted for acquisition or enhancement of natural areas. Voters approved \$100 million in 1990, with \$50 million issued in 1990 and \$50 million issued in 1994, for the purchase of environmentally sensitive lands. Coastal zone management capital projects include beach restoration, environmental enhancement projects in the coastal zone. These projects are funded primarily from a portion of the bed tax, supplemented by State and Federal grants.

D. Public Buildings

1. Existing Conditions

There are four main public building complexes and two satellite public building complexes in Palm Beach County. Access to governmental complexes is provided via local arterial roads, Interstate 95 and S.R. 80.

a. West Palm Beach Governmental Complex (East Central)

The East Central Governmental Complex is located in West Palm Beach just east of I-95 on North Olive between First and Fourth Streets. The complex is comprised of the Governmental Center, Governmental Center Parking Garage, Judicial Center, State Attorney/Public Defender Building, and Judicial Center Parking Center. The complex has approximately 1,199,585 square feet.

The County owns a block of land, known as Block D, located directly to the north of the existing Government Center which will be utilized for future expansion when needed. In the interim, Block D has been developed as surface parking to accommodate the parking space shortfall in the government Center Parking Garage.

b. South County Governmental Complex

The South County Governmental Complex is located in Delray Beach just west of I-95, south of West Atlantic Avenue on Congress Avenue. The complex is comprised of a Governmental Center (which houses the Sheriff's Office, Board of County Commissioners, Supervisor of Elections, Youth Service Bureau and County Administration functions); The Property Appraiser and Tax Collector's Office; The South County Health Clinic; and Planning, Zoning and Building trailers. The South County Courthouse on West Atlantic Avenue, east of I-95 houses the Courts, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Public Defender and State Attorney.

c. North County Courthouse

The North County Courthouse is located on PGA Boulevard just south of the Gardens Mall and east of I-95. At the present time the Courthouse is at capacity. In early 1988, the County acquired an additional 20 acres contiguous to the existing site for future expansion. Construction of an expansion to this facility is planned for FY 96/97.

d. Other Public Buildings

There is one other Governmental Complex in West County and two satellite centers, one in Lake Worth and one in Royal Palm Beach. The West County Governmental Complex houses constitutional officer and county administration functions. The Lake Worth and Royal Palm Beach centers house constitutional officer functions only.

A major league baseball spring training facility in Jupiter is planned to be completed the Spring of 1998. Plans for a Convention Center to be located in West Palm Beach are awaiting State Legislative approval in 1997, to allow the 5th penny bed tax to fund any operating deficits which may occur.

2. Future Public Building Needs

A new Judicial Complex and office building have been completed. Additional leased or owned office facilities will be required to accommodate County Administration growth needs by the year 2005.

Current long range projections indicate that by the year 2005: 1) the County will require over one million square feet to accommodate a one-stop permitting center, Fire-Rescue, the Public Safety Department, the County Engineering Department, County Warehouse functions, a Data Processing Center, a Central Motorpool and other County Administration functions; 2) Phase II of the South County Courthouse will be needed; 3) the North County Courthouse will double in size; 4) additional satellite facilities will be required in north, south, and west areas; and 5) the West County Governmental Complex will require significant expansion space.

E. Financial Resources Inventory

The preliminary step in capital improvement planning and budgeting is to inventory the County's major revenue sources. The following section describes the major sources of revenue. These revenues fund the operations of the County including capital improvements and debt service.

Traffic Circulation, Mass Transit, Airports, Water Utilities, Fire-Rescue, and County Library and Parks and Recreation are County operations with independent or predominantly dedicated revenue sources that are not generally available for other purposes. The revenues that support these and other County operations are described below:

4. Traffic Circulation Revenue Sources

The Five-Year Road Program, the mechanism through which the County makes its road network improvements, as well as the companion 6 Year Road Improvement Schedule, is funded primarily through the local option gas tax, impact fees, and interest earnings.

a. Local option gas tax

Chapter 206, Florida Statutes, provides for a six cent local option gas tax. State Statutes call for the revenue to be used for transportation expenditures. The County receives approximately two-thirds of the 6 cent local option gas tax revenues; the remaining one-third is shared locally among municipalities based on interlocal agreements.

Chapter 336, F.S., provides for up to a five cents local option gas tax and a one cent local option gas tax. In 1993, the B.C.C. adopted an Ordinance enabling the imposition of these local option gas taxes. The County receives 79% of the Chapter 336 5 cent local option gas tax; the remainder is shared with the municipalities. The County receives 100% of the Chapter 336 one cent local option gas tax. The County's share of these monies are used to fund the Five-Year Road Program, Companion Six Year Road Improvement Schedule, and PalmTran, the County's mass transit provider.

Current Status: In total, gas tax revenues are projected to generate approximately \$27 to \$30 million per year.

b. Impact Fees & Interest Earnings

In Florida, impact fees have been used to charge new development a pro rata share of the cost of providing the additional public facilities required to meet the needs of that new development. These fees are designed to pay for infrastructure needs (but not operating costs) that result directly from new development. In order to comply with legal and ethical standards, impact fees must be reasonable (that is, fairly reflect the cost of the improvements) and equitable.

Current Status: The Traffic Circulation Impact Fees produce approximately \$10.6 million per year. Interest earnings provide approximately \$5.1 million in FY 96/97.

2. Mass Transit Revenue Sources

The Mass Transportation Department operates as an Enterprise (revenue-generating) Fund, but also receives federal, state and County operating and capital funding assistance in the form of grants (federal and state) and general fund transfers (County).

a. User Fees

The revenues generated by mass transit operations are: farebox revenues, contractual bus service revenues and rental of advertising space. These are all fees paid by the users of the system.

Current Status: User fees generate approximately \$1.9 million per year.

b. Grants

State and federal grants are received for operating and capital funding assistance. For capital expenditures, the State contributes 10 percent of the total, and the federal government contributes 80 percent. The amount of capital funding assistance varies with the level of expenditures budgeted.

Current Status: In FY 96/97, state and federal grants are expected to total \$2.5 million for operating assistance and \$14.8 million for capital expenditures.

c. General Fund Transfers

The County contributes to the operations and capital expenditures of the Mass Transportation Department. These contributions are primarily from ad valorem taxes.

Current Status: County participation in the provision of mass transit services is approximately \$5.1 million per year.

d. Local Option Gas Tax

Mass transit receives 50% of the County portion of the local option gas taxes imposed under Chapter 336.

Current Status: In FY 96/97, the local option gas tax will provide approximately \$10 million toward mass transit.

3. Department of Airports Revenue Sources

The Department of Airports operates as an Enterprise Fund. It receives no General Fund contribution and must generate revenues sufficient to cover operations, debt service and capital expenditures. The primary sources of revenue are the various user fees charged to the users of airport facilities. In addition, federal and state grants are received for capital expenditure assistance.

a. User Fees

Fees are charged to airlines, concessionaires, car rental companies, and for parking.

Current Status: User fees are anticipated to generate over \$54.6 million in FY 96/97.

b. Federal and State Grants

Grants are received by the Department of Airports for capital expenditures related to noise abatement and airport facilities. The amount of capital funding assistance varies with the level of expenditures budgeted.

Current Status: In FY 96/97, \$15.0 million is estimated to be received from federal and state grants.

4. Water Utilities Department Revenue Sources

The Water Utilities Department operates the County's potable water, reclaimed water and sanitary sewer systems. Like the Department of Airports, it is also an Enterprise Fund and must generate sufficient revenues for operations, debt service and capital expenditures.

a. User Fees

On-line customers fees, guaranteed revenue fees and connection fees are charged for the services provided by the Department.

Current Status: Projected operating revenues for FY 96/97 are \$54.2 million. Average projected annual operative revenues over the six year period ending 9/30/02 are \$61.5 million.

5. Fire-Rescue Revenue Sources

The two Fire-Rescue Municipal Service Taxing Units (MSTUs) are dependent taxing districts. MSTUs are authorized to levy an ad valorem tax, and the tax levy is part of the County's aggregate tax millage rate. Ad valorem tax is Fire-Rescue's primary revenue source. Other sources of revenues include ALS transport fees, and from contracts for services with municipalities and other counties.

a. Ad valorem taxes

The Fire-Rescue MSTUs can levy up to three mills of ad valorem taxes. The actual millage varies by MSTU.

Current Status: \$62.5 million per year is estimated to be generated from ad valorem tax in FY 96/97.

b. Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport fees

In FY 94/95, the County took over responsibility for Advanced Life Support transport. Municipalities and other counties may contract for services with the County Fire-Rescue, and ALS transport fees may be charged.

~~Current Status:~~ ALS transport fees generate approximately \$2.6 million in FY96/97.

~~6. County Library Department Revenues~~

The County Library Taxing District is another dependent taxing district. The ad valorem tax is the Library's primary revenue source. The Library also receives federal and state grants for operations.

~~a. Ad valorem taxes~~

The Library Taxing District is a dependant taxing district. By law, the maximum ad valorem levy is 3 mills. This means that the Library Taxing District may levy an ad valorem tax, and the tax levy is part of the County's aggregate tax millage rate. The ad valorem tax is the Library Department's primary revenue source.

~~Current Status:~~ The operating levy of the Library Taxing District generates \$15 million per year.

~~b. Federal and State Grants~~

The County Library receives federal and state grants for operating assistance and to fund special programs.

~~Current Status:~~ Approximately \$1.4 million per year is received in federal and state grants.

~~7. Parks and Recreation Capital Revenues and Expenditures~~

Parks and Recreation revenue sources include impact fees, grants and other revenue sources, such as interest earnings and user fees.

~~Current Status:~~ The total revenue is estimated to be \$67.4 million in FY 96/97.

~~8. Other County Operations - Local Sources~~

The revenue sources for other County operations are described below; however, unlike the revenues generated by special programs and Enterprise Funds, these general revenues can be used to fund general County operations without restriction.

~~a. Ad valorem taxes (Property Taxes)~~

Ad valorem taxes, also called property taxes, are based on two types of property:

- Real estate (land and improvements thereon); and
- Tangible personal property (business fixtures, equipment and machinery).

Ad valorem tax rates are expressed as a millage rate that is applied to taxable values to calculate the property tax to be paid. One mill is the equivalent of \$1 per \$1000 of assessed value, or .1 percent. Revenue from ad valorem taxes may be used to fund both operating expenditures and capital projects.

These ad valorem taxes are levied by Palm Beach County on a Countywide basis, including voted debt service, and by dependent taxing districts, consisting of: the Palm Beach County Library Taxing District, the Fire-Rescue Municipal Service Taxing Units, and the Glade Fire MSTU. The Countywide portion is discussed here.

The value of property for tax purposes is established according to law and professional appraisal practice by the County Property Appraiser, an elected and constitutionally established officer. All property is appraised at its just value according to Chapters 192.042 and 193, F.S. Florida Statutes limit the Countywide millage rate to a maximum of 10 mills, excluding voter approved debt service. Countywide ad valorem tax collections are projected to increase, reflecting the growth in aggregate assessed value.

~~Current Status:~~ Ad valorem tax revenues represent Palm Beach County's largest single revenue source. The Countywide millage rate, excluding voter approved debt service, for Palm Beach County for FY 96/97 is 4.2358. Total projected taxable value is \$57.3 billion, and is expected to increase annually due to revaluation of existing property and to new construction.

b. Tourist Development Tax

The Tourist Development Tax (Local Option Bed Tax) is designed to raise revenue for tourist-related facilities and projects. The tax is levied on transient accommodations of 6 months or less, predominately hotels, motels, condominiums and campgrounds. The tax was originally approved by local referendum. The Board of County Commissioners approved by extraordinary vote the increase of this tax to 3% and an additional 1% for funding debt service to finance construction of professional sports facilities and/or convention centers, including planning and design costs. These revenues are collected by the County.

The Palm Beach County Tourist Development Plan calls for the first 3 percent to be split as follows:

Category A (Tourism Promotion): 53.6%

Category B (Cultural & Fine Arts): 23.0%

Category C (Beach Renourishment): 14.4%

Category D (Firm & Television Commission): 4.0%

Category E (Special Projects) = Revenues in excess of 3% of prior Categories A,B,C,D&E.

Category F (Intentionally Omitted): N/A

Category G (Sports Commission): 5.0%

The fourth cent is allocated for the debt service on bonds issue to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of professional sports franchise facilities and/or convention center.

Current Status: Palm Beach County currently levies a 4 percent Tourist Development Tax. Tourist development tax dollars are expected to generate \$13.65 million in FY 96/97.

c. Franchise Fees

Franchise fees are levied on Florida Power & Light's electric revenues and on cable television revenues from the unincorporated areas of the County. The electricity franchise fees are used for thoroughfare lighting improvements, Sheriff's Road Patrol and County Planning and Zoning.

Current Status: Franchise fees generate approximately \$16.8 million per year.

d. User Fees/Service Charges

User fees and service charges are received from operations in Palm Beach County, such as police services, sheriff's office, clerk's office, parks and recreation, etc.

Current Status: User fees and charges for services are estimated to generate \$32 million in FY 96/97.

e. Excess Fees

Excess fees represent the excess of revenues over expenditures from the County's Constitutional Officers who operate fee supported budgets. State law requires that any excess of receipts over expenditures be turned over to the Board of County Commissioners at year's end.

Current Status: Excess fees of \$16.6 million are anticipated in FY 96/97.

f. Interest Revenues

The County pools significant amounts of cash and investments to maximize earnings and facilitate management. Cash and investments of certain funds are maintained separately due to legal and bond requirements. The interest earnings of each fund are dedicated back to the fund that provided the invested cash.

Local ordinance authorizes the County to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, interest-bearing time deposits or savings accounts and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool. Interest earnings have fluctuated in past years as a result of changes in interest rates and in the amounts available for investment.

Current Status: Interest revenues are expected to reach approximately \$33 million in FY 96/97.

g. Special Assessments

Special assessments are levies against certain properties that will directly benefit from a new service or facility. Revenues from special assessments help defray the cost of specific improvements or services. These improvements or services are presumed to be of general benefit to the public and of special benefit to the assessed properties themselves.

Current Status: Special Assessments in Palm Beach County have been imposed for street and drainage improvements. The sum of assessments estimated to be collected in FY 96/97 is anticipated to be \$1.9 million, including interest.

h. Debt

Long-term debt financing has been used by Palm Beach County to provide for major capital expenditures that provide benefits in future years.

Current Status: Palm Beach County currently has 29 bond issues outstanding. Five are general obligation issues, fifteen are non-self supporting revenue bonds and nine are self-supporting enterprise issues. In addition, the County has entered into two pooled loan financing agreements which are included in the non-self supporting revenue bonds.

• General Obligation Bonds

These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the local government, and are required to be approved by voter referendum. General obligation bonds offer lower interest rates than other bonds, as they are, in effect, secured by the taxing power of the government. Revenues collected from ad valorem taxes and other sources of general revenue are used to service this debt. Capital improvements financed through general obligation bonds should benefit the County as a whole rather than particular areas or groups.

Current Status: Five general obligation bonds have been issued to finance improvements to the County Courthouse and Jail, Criminal Justice Complex, regional parks, beach sites and the purchase of environmentally sensitive lands. The debt service for FY 96/97 on these bonds is \$16.2 million, which accounts for 18.1 percent of the total debt service for this year. See Table 4.

• Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds can be broken down into two categories: Non-self supporting and self-supporting debt. Non-self supporting debt refers to those bond issues that are supported from specific revenue sources other than property taxes and enterprise earnings. Self-supporting debt refers to bonds of the County's enterprise operations that generate sufficient revenues to meet the debt service requirements.

Revenue obtained from the issuance of these bonds is used to finance publicly-owned facilities such as public buildings, airports, parking garages, and health clinics. Charges collected from the users of these facilities are used to retire the bond obligations. Interest rates tend to be higher than those for general obligation bonds, and issuance of the bonds may be approved by the Board of County Commissioners without voter referendum.

Current Status: Palm Beach County has issued a total of 26 self-supporting and non-self supporting revenue bonds and loans to finance improvements to its water and sewer systems, airport, health clinic, various governmental centers and parking garage, beaches, and roads. Non-ad valorem revenues are specifically earmarked for a particular project, and user charges, where applicable, are used to service the debt. In FY96/97, the debt service of non-self supported revenue bonds is \$44.1 million, which is 49.3 percent of the total debt service for this year. The ratio of annual debt service on non-self supporting revenue debt to general operating expenditures is 7.5 percent. See Table 4.

• Industrial Revenue Bonds

This type of bond is issued by local government but the responsibility for repaying the debt is actually assumed by companies or industries, which use the revenue for construction of plants or facilities. The attractiveness of these bonds to industry is that they carry comparatively low interest rates due to their tax-exempt status. The advantage to the local government is that the private sector is responsible for retirement of the debt and that new

employment opportunities are created in the community. The full faith and credit of the County is not pledged in support of these bond issues, and the County has no legal liability for repayment of these bonds.

Current Status: Since 1986, approximately twenty industrial revenue bonds, including refunding issues, have been approved by the County to finance a variety of operations, including health care, electronics manufacturing, industrial manufacturing and supporting operations at the airport.

9. Other County Operations

Revenues are received from state agencies in the form of grants to be used to benefit the public and County as a whole. Palm Beach County's operating and capital budgets also benefit from state revenue sharing and state-imposed taxes. Amounts available from these sources may vary widely from year to year, depending upon legislative action.

a. State Shared Revenue

State revenue sharing is a return of the state-collected cigarette and intangible taxes and is shared proportionately with units of local government for general government purposes. Pursuant to Chapter 218, Part II, F.S., Palm Beach County receives monies that are distributed by the State to counties according to a formula based on the total population of each county, the population in the unincorporated area of each county, and sales tax collections in each county, in relationship to those factors statewide. Revenues in Palm Beach County from state revenue sharing have grown by 37.5 percent in the past five years.

Current Status: State revenue sharing proceeds are expected to reach \$22.5 million in FY 96/97.

b. Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax

The current sales tax rate in Florida is 6 percent, and is levied upon retail sales, commercial rentals, motor vehicle sales, and admission fees to entertainment facilities. One-half of 1 percent is deposited in the local government half-cent sales tax clearing trust fund. The funds are distributed to the cities and counties for use in providing for public service needs. In Palm Beach County, proceeds from the half-cent sales tax have increased by 40.7 percent over the past five years.

Current Status: For FY 96/97, Palm Beach County's share of the half-cent sales tax is projected to be \$ 47.0 million.

c. Motor Fuel Taxes

In addition to the local option gas tax described section III E - 1a as a revenue source for the County's Five Year Program, the County also receives revenues from the (4 cent) diesel fuel sales tax, the (2 cent) constitutional fuel tax, and the (1 cent) county fuel tax. The receipts from these fuel taxes are collected for all counties by the Florida Department of Revenue, and the monies distributed monthly. Revenue from the diesel fuel sales tax is estimated to be \$10,000 for FY 96/97.

The constitutional fuel tax is levied under Section 206.41 of the Florida Statutes. These revenues are used for road maintenance first for debt service requirements, and the remaining for road transportation expenditures. County revenue from the constitutional fuel tax has increased by 13.1% over the last five years.

The county fuel tax is levied under Section 206.60 of the Florida Statutes. The revenue is used for road and bridge related transportation expenditures. The County revenue from the county fuel tax has increased by 13.1% over the last five years.

Current Status: Revenues from the constitutional fuel tax are estimated to be \$6.84 million for FY 96/97. Revenues from the county fuel tax are estimated to be \$3.2 million for FY 96/97.

d. State Grants

Grants received from state agencies by the County for general operations and capital can be organized into the following categories:

Public Safety

These grants are monies from the State that provide for the security of persons and

property. Sources of revenue in this category are Emergency Medical Services, Medical Examiner and disaster preparedness.

• **Physical Environment**

These grants are monies from the State that provide for environmental enhancement projects such as beach erosion, aquatic weed control, artificial reef and drainage projects.

• **Economic Environment**

These funds help the County develop and improve the economic condition of the community and its citizens. The Affordable Housing Program and Community Care for the Elderly are among those funded by this grant category.

• **Transportation**

These funds aid in the support of mass transit and special needs transportation, and provide matching funds for federal aviation grants.

• **Culture and Recreation**

These funds provide and maintain cultural and recreational facilities and activities for the benefit of the County and its visitors.

Current Status: Palm Beach County's state grant revenues and revenue sharing funds will total \$17.8 million in FY96/97.

10. Other County Operations - Federal Sources

Revenues are received either directly from the federal government or as pass-through from a state agency, to be administered by the County in accordance with appropriate guidelines.

Federal grants, like state grants, are awarded to local governments for community and social service needs and capital improvements. These funding awards can also be organized into categories: general governmental, public safety, physical environment, economic environment, human services, transportation, and culture and recreation.

Current Status: Palm Beach County expects to receive \$44.1 million in FY96/97 from the federal government in the form of grants.

F. Non-County Capital Improvements

The County recognizes the importance of capital improvements provided by other local governments, special districts and state agencies. Roads, ports, drainage, parks, potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste and school facilities are among the vital improvements provided by other governmental or taxing entities. Lack of coordination among these entities can result in inefficient provision of improvements and services because of duplication, or incompatible timing and/or location.

As discussed in the Intergovernmental Coordination Element and the other relevant elements, communication and coordination are necessary to ensure that County capital improvements and programs are not out of sequence or at odds with those provided by other entities.

IV. ANALYSIS

A. Introduction

The preceding inventory of existing conditions described the County's Capital Improvement Program, system of setting priorities, types of capital improvements and the revenue sources currently available for funding. In order to demonstrate the fiscal feasibility of the Plan, all of the County's funding requirements (capital, operating, reserves and debt service) were analyzed. For this reason, each operating department projected its operating and capital requirements for the six-year period covered by the CIE (FY 96/97 through FY 01/02). Concurrently, OFMB prepared projections of revenue from existing sources. The budget projections were then compared to revenue projections to verify the fiscal feasibility of the Plan.

B. Revenue Projections

The preceding inventory of existing conditions identified the existing revenue sources available to fund the County's operations, debt service and capital improvements. The projections of revenue sources were based on the trends of the past five year history of each revenue source, adjusted to reflect any new factors that would affect revenues in the next five years, such as economic factors or changes in BCC policy.

Ad valorem taxes were projected at rollback millage, which is the previous year's millage rate adjusted upward or downward to compensate for decreases or increases in assessed property value. The two major factors that influence growth in the assessed property value are the rate at which revaluation (existing construction and land adjusted for current market value) changes, and the value of new construction that is added to the tax rolls each year.

With information from the Office of the Property Appraiser, OFMB prepared a projection of ad valorem tax dollars to be received by the County under rollback millage, and using the following assumptions of growth for the assessed property values:

- **Revaluation growth is estimated to be \$1.0 billion per year.**
 - This is based on very close monitoring of current market values for real property by the Office of the Property Appraiser.
- **New construction value is estimated to be \$1.6 billion per year.**
 - This is based upon the number of building permits issued, with an estimated valuation placed upon permitted construction by the Office of the Property Appraiser.

C. Debt Service

1. Debt Service Ratios

Table 5 describes various debt ratios used to present and analyze the debt position and capabilities of the County.

a. Net General Obligation Debt To Taxable Property Values

The first significant ratio is the ratio of net general obligation debt to taxable property values. This ratio indicates the proportion of general obligation debt (tax-supported or voted debt), net of any debt service reserves, to the taxable values that can be assessed to support that debt. Ratios in the range of 3 percent to 5 percent are considered acceptable. Palm Beach County currently has a ratio of less than 3 percent.

b. Net General Obligation Debt Per Capita

The second significant ratio is net general obligation debt per capita. This ratio indicates the net amount of general obligation debt per person in the County.

Generally, per capita debt ratios of \$300 to \$500 are considered acceptable. Palm Beach County currently has a ratio of \$133 per person for currently outstanding bond issues.

c. Net General Obligation Debt to Total Operating Expenditures

The other significant ratio is that of the annual debt service on general obligation and non-self supporting debt to total government operating expenses.

This ratio indicates the proportion of the annual budget committed to debt service for governmental operations. The budget sum of these two ratios should be less than 10 percent to be considered acceptable. The sum of these two ratios for Palm Beach County is currently 10.4 percent.

In summary, Palm Beach County is in a very strong debt capacity position and appears to have considerable untapped borrowing power.

D. Capital Improvement Program

In order to provide services to the public, the County must furnish and maintain capital facilities and equipment, such as airports, roads and parks. The County's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a proposed schedule for the current budget year and the expenditure of funds to acquire and/or construct needed improvements over the next five-year period. It represents a comprehensive and direct statement of the physical development policies of the County.

The preceding Plan elements have identified the capital improvements required to meet adopted level of service standards and to maintain those standards as growth occurs. In accordance with Section 9J-5.016, FAC, Table 3 lists the capital improvement needs as identified in the preceding elements.

The estimates of the costs of the capital projects were projected by the operating departments, with the assistance of Facilities Development and Operations and the Engineering Department, or by consulting firms in conjunction with master plan studies. Table 6 shows the bases of cost estimates for capital projects.

New education and health care facilities are described in the appropriate elements. In accordance with 9J-5016(2)(d), the impact of new or improved public education and public health care systems and facilities on the provision of infrastructure shall be analyzed. Consideration is provided through Goal 2 and objectives 2.1, 2.2 and policy 2.2c in the Public Education Element (respectively titled School Facility Siting and Development, Intergovernmental Coordination, School Site Selection and Development, and Cooperative/Collaborative Efforts - Site Development), and the findings from future studies which may result in additional policies within the Health and Human Services Element.

E. Operating Budget Projections

The operating and maintenance (O&M) budget projections were developed using the following format and methodology:

1. Base Operating and Maintenance (O&M)

The FY 96/97 budget was used as a basis for estimating future operating expenditures. These estimates include both personnel and operating expenditures. Personnel expenditures were projected to increase at five percent per year, and operating expenditures were projected to increase at five percent per year. Operating and other reserves, debt service, and grants and aids awarded by the County were separately identified.

2. Additional O&M to Maintain Level of Service

Any estimated additional operating expenditures required to maintain the existing LOS were identified. These expenditures were also forecast to increase at the same rate as the base O&M expenditures. These projected additional expenditures did not become part of the base budget for the year following, but instead remained as a discrete and isolated estimate.

3. Additional O&M for New Programs

Wherever one of the elements established a LOS standard that is an increase over the existing one, the cost for that increasing LOS was estimated, whether or not it involved capital improvements. If the estimated additional cost was for a program (typically involving staff or grants), the estimated additional cost was taken into account separately from the estimated additional cost of capital improvements.

4. Additional O&M for Capital Projects

Many capital projects result in increases in O&M expenditures for staffing and operations once the projects have been completed. Wherever this was the case in a capital project estimated in the CIE, the additional O&M expenditures were identified and estimated. This was the case whether the capital project was required to maintain the existing LOS, or whether it was required to support a LOS as identified in the appropriate element.

F. Comparisons and Recommendations

Projected costs for operations, debt service, and capital were compared to projected revenues from existing revenue sources. In those instances where a shortfall existed (projected existing revenues did not sufficiently fund projected expenditures), staff review considered specific proposals to

~~reduce, eliminate, or delay the program or project, with corresponding adjustments to the Goal, Objectives, and Policies of the appropriate element, in order to maintain consistency in regard to levels of service or timing.~~

Specific BCC direction was received as to the staff recommendations and future projections were finalized based on the BCC-directed levels of service. The finalized expenditure projections were compared to the projections of existing revenues. Where shortfalls in funding still existed, specific funding recommendations were made. The following analyses and recommendations are the results of the above process.

1. Traffic Circulation Capital Projects

Analysis: The Traffic Circulation Element identified the County's Five-Year Road Program and companion 6 Year Road Improvement Schedule, as the mechanism by which road network improvements shall be made. The first year of the program is adopted by the BCC as part of the Five-Year Road Plan Ordinance 85-40, and companion 6 Year Road Improvement Schedule, and incorporated into the annual budget for capital improvements.

The major sources of revenues for the Road Program are gasoline taxes, and impact fees. Table 7 shows a six-year projection of funding sources currently available for the road program, as adjusted, dedicated annually to the Road Program, as per current BCC policy. This table shows that these funding sources as currently projected will be sufficient to fund the Road Program at the currently adopted program level.

By adoption of the Countywide Traffic Performance Standard Ordinance, the County is committed to this level of activity in the Road Program, and many of the roads currently in the program are in an existing deficiency condition. Cutting back on expenditures for the Road Program is not consistent with the County's goals or with the Traffic Circulation and Land Use Elements.

Recommendations: Additional funding was previously required for the Road Program. The recommended sources of this funding in this previous Plan were:

- Impose the Fair Share Road Impact Fee on a Countywide basis. This recommendation was passed by the voters of Palm Beach County in a referendum in November 1988 and was authorized by the resulting amendment to the Palm Beach County Charter.
- Increase the Fair Share Road Impact Fee to more accurately reflect the actual costs of providing road infrastructure to new development. This recommendation is within the power of the BCC, and was implemented by an amendment to the Fair Share Contribution for Road Improvements Ordinance.
- Increase the Amount of ad valorem tax dedicated to the road program. This recommendation was also implemented but was subsequently abandoned in 1993 in favor of the Chapter 336 local option gas tax.

In FY 96/97, the road impact fee will generate approximately \$10.6 million dollars, and the local gas tax will generate approximately \$27.4 million.

2. Mass Transit Capital Projects

Analysis: The Mass Transit Element identified the following capital projects as requirements to satisfy current needs: an intermodal facility, an administrative facility, capital maintenance, project administration, replacement of a wide variety of buses and vehicles, retrofitting buses with video equipment, and a new phone system. Table 8 compares projections of existing revenue sources with total projected expenditures, including capital projects and new programs.

This comparison shows that existing revenue sources will be sufficient to maintain the existing level of service and attain a higher modal split (percent of total trips on the bus) as called for in the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the Mass Transit Element.

3. Aviation Facilities Capital Projects

Analysis: The Port and Aviation Element identified the construction of a general aviation facility in northern Palm Beach County as a key to relieving congestion at the newly expanded Palm Beach International Airport.

The Department of Airports operates as an Enterprise Fund, which means that its revenue sources must generate enough to fund its operations, debt service (if any) and capital projects. A projection of existing revenue sources, as shown in Table 9, indicates that the revenues of the Department of Airports will be sufficient to fund operations, debt service and capital expenditures for the five-year period. Thus, no issues and recommendations have been identified for the Department of Airports.

4. Water Utilities Department Projects: Potable Water, Reclaimed Water and Sanitary Sewer

Analysis: The potable water, reclaimed water and sanitary sewer operations for the County are administered by the Water Utilities Department. Tables 1 and 2 in the Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element identify the minimum level of service standards for potable water and sanitary sewer. Table 3 in the CIE lists the capital projects required to maintain these levels of service through FY 01/02.

Table 10 in the CIE compares the projected water and sewer revenues for the Department with the projected operating expenditures and capital projects for the six year period ending 9/30/02. Projected revenues include planned rate increases which are required to be approved by the BCC in the appropriated budget year. As such, Table 10 indicates that projected revenues will be adequate to fund operations, debt service, and capital projects.

5. Fire-Rescue Capital Projects

Analysis: The Future Conditions section of the Fire-Rescue Element identified stations, administration and communications facilities and equipment that will be required as capital projects in the next five years to maintain the level of service in the County's Fire-Rescue dependent taxing districts (MSTUs 1 and 2).

The MSTUs are funded primarily through ad valorem taxes and contracts for services with municipalities. The comparison in Table 11 shows that existing revenue sources will be sufficient to fund Fire-Rescue operations and capital projects in the next five-year period.

Recommendations: Table 1 shows the proposed ad valorem tax increases. These additional revenues will be required to fund the adopted minimum level of service for Fire-Rescue. Fire-Rescue impact fees were included in an Ordinance which went before the BCC for adoption in August, 1989. The County charter empowers the BCC to impose impact fees on a Countywide basis. Fire-Rescue impact fees have been included in the FY 96/97 base budget.

6. County Library

Analysis: No additional revenues will be required to fund the minimum levels of service for County Libraries.

Recommendations: No additional issues and recommendations have been identified for the County Library.

7. Parks and Recreation

Analysis: Parks and Recreation receive funding from impact fees, grants and other revenue sources such as interest earnings and user fees. Table 13 compares Parks and Recreation Capital Revenues and Expenditures.

Recommendations: No additional issues or recommendations have been identified.

8. Other County Operations

Analysis: Tables 15 and 16 compare projected existing revenues for other County operations to the projected expenditures for these operations, debt service and capital projects. County is committed to providing the adopted levels of service to its residents, and this level of expenditure is required to achieve that goal.

Recommendations: It is the policy of the County to develop non-ad valorem revenues, and to use ad valorem revenues to satisfy those funding requirements not met by other revenue sources.

V. PLAN DESCRIPTION

A. Concurrency Management System

Concurrency is generally defined by Chapter 163, F.S., as the necessity to provide public facilities and services at the time when the new development places demands on these facilities. The level of service of public facilities and services must be equal to or greater than that included in the Comprehensive Plan.

The concept of concurrency is not new. Numerous new developments for many years have had to adhere to concurrency for potable water and sanitary sewer services. New developments of certain intensities or types have not been approved without demonstrating the ability to obtain potable water and sanitary sewer services concurrent with the impacts of the development. Also, in Palm Beach County, the concept of concurrency has been applied to roadways since May, 1987, with the adoption of the Traffic Performance Standards Ordinance (87-18).

For roadways, the County requires that new development projected to have a significant impact on the thoroughfare system must demonstrate that the roadways to be impacted by the new development can assimilate the additional traffic and still function at an acceptable level of service.

Failure to demonstrate that the existing roadway can assimilate the additional traffic causes the project not to be allowed into the approval process, unless the County has scheduled the roadway to be improved by the time the impacts of the new development will be felt.

The new Concurrency Management System requires all new development applications subject to concurrency certification to submit a "Level of Service Impact Statement". The Statement will identify the impacts that the proposed development would have on the County's ability to maintain the adopted minimum levels of service. Certification of concurrency will be granted if it can be demonstrated that the adopted minimum levels of service will be maintained as the effects of the development occur.

Certification of concurrency will be required for Development Order or permits pursuant to Policy 1.2-g and 1.2-h. Requests for development approvals that do not receive certification of concurrency will not be placed on the agendas of the Subdivision Review Committee or Planning Commission.

Requests for Development Orders that are not required to be approved by the Zoning Commission or the Subdivision Review Committee shall require certification of concurrency at the time building permits are requested. Thus, the requirement for certification of concurrency will apply to those types of developments that need only a building permit to proceed with the project under the County's current Land Development Code.

The Concurrency Management System provides for instances where certification of concurrency is not required. These are listed in Policy 1.2-i.

Therefore, requests for Development Orders that expand or increase the impacts of vested developments will only be subject to certification of concurrency to the extent that they increase the impacts of the development over the vested level.

Also, the Concurrency Management System recognizes the need to limit the time period for which a certification of concurrency should retain its validity. Therefore, all concurrency certifications will expire after one year unless a Development Order has been granted. If a Development Order has not been issued within this time period, a new certification of concurrency will be required.

Finally, the Concurrency Management System recognizes that the maintenance of a current data base is essential to effectively and efficiently implement the system. Therefore, the County will be responsible for establishing and maintaining a cumulative record of the level of service for each facility or service for which concurrency certification will be required.

Projects planned in the County's Capital Improvement Program which are relied upon for certification of concurrency cannot subsequently be deleted if the level of service for that facility type will be effected. Therefore, each user department will review the appropriate projects proposed to be deleted from the Capital Improvement Program to determine:

- Whether the project has been relied upon for certification of concurrency, and
- Whether the level of service for that facility type can be maintained if the project is deleted.

~~Proposed development which relied on the project for certification of concurrency will be taken into account in the determination. No project will be deleted in the County's Capital Improvement Program if a user department determines that: the project has been relied upon for certification of concurrency, and the level of service for that facility type cannot be maintained without the project being completed.~~

~~For the purpose of the County Engineer's determination, "deletion" shall mean the elimination of the construction portion of the project, the material reduction in the scope of the construction work, or funding thereof, the postponement of the construction portion of the project for more than one year beyond the year the construction was originally programmed when the project first appeared in the CIP after 1989, the failure to let a construction contract, or removal of or failure to continue funding of a construction contract; but shall not include construction delays, design delays, contracting delays, or similar delays.~~

B. Implementing Ordinance for the CIE

~~The Capital Improvement Element addressed a six-year time period with the first year being the County's adopted capital budget. Annually, the County will add a new sixth year to the Capital Improvement Element as part of the budget process.~~

~~In preparing both the proposed budget and the recommended projects to be placed in the new sixth year, the County will prepare an analysis of its progress in maintaining the level of service as adopted in the Comprehensive Plan. Should the analysis indicate that the level of service is not attainable with available resources, the County would then evaluate the following options:~~

- ~~Identification of needed revenues and potential funding sources to maintain the level of service;~~
- ~~Modification of the level of service standard; and~~
- ~~Changes to other areas of the Comprehensive Plan, including the Concurrency Management System, which will manage future development to maintain the level of service.~~

~~If it is determined that the level of service standard should be modified or that other areas of the Plan should be changed, the County will then initiate a Plan Amendment.~~

Palm Beach County
Capital Improvements Element
List of Tables

Table #

Title

1	Ad Valorem Projections
2	Summary of Projected Revenues
3	Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule
4	Summary of Outstanding Bonded Indebtedness
5	Debt Service Projections and Debt Ratios
6	Basis for Cost Estimating
7	Traffic Circulation Revenues and Expenditures
8	Mass Transit Revenues and Expenditures
9	Airports Revenues and Expenditures
10	Water Utilities Revenues and Expenditures
11	Fire Rescue Revenues and Expenditures
12	Library Revenues and Expenditures
13	Parks and Recreation Capital Revenues and Expenditures
14	General Capital Project Revenues and Expenditures
15	Other County Revenues
16	Other County Expenditures

B. Capital Improvement Element, Annual Updates

REVISIONS: The Tables (1-14) are updated to reflect the adopted FY 98/99 Budget and the subsequent 5 year projections through FY 2003/2004. The updated tables are attached.

Table 1
Palm Beach County
Ad Valorem Projections

Exhibit 1

B - 2

Ordinance 99 -

	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Taxable Value Calculation						
Prior Year Total Taxable Value	59,983,057,873	63,219,654,270	65,819,654,270	68,419,654,270	71,019,654,270	73,619,654,270
Revaluations	1,721,255,182	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
New Construction	1,515,341,215	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000
Total Projected Taxable Value	63,219,654,270	65,819,654,270	68,419,654,270	71,019,654,270	73,619,654,270	76,219,654,270
Calculation of Ad Valorem Requirements						
Other County Expenditures (Table 16)	945,886,021	926,691,149	961,516,989	1,010,381,465	1,060,785,437	1,114,138,024
Other County Revenues (Table 15)	664,172,920	662,191,068	686,614,986	722,971,438	761,562,358	800,737,302
General Capital Ad Valorem Taxes (Table 14)	9,097,309	18,812,000	9,952,000	14,653,000	4,545,000	1,929,000
Ad Valorem Required for County Operations	290,810,410	283,312,081	284,854,003	302,063,026	303,768,080	315,329,722
Fire Rescue Ad Valorem Taxes (Table 11)	75,215,651	91,615,275	96,447,192	103,445,355	110,716,604	117,744,722
Library Ad Valorem Taxes (Table 12)	18,469,298	19,057,987	19,622,930	20,998,908	21,838,322	22,747,416
Aggregate Ad Valorem Taxes	384,495,359	393,985,343	400,924,125	426,507,289	436,323,006	455,821,861
Aggregate Millage Rate	6.0819	5.9858	5.8598	6.0055	5.9267	5.9804
Roll Back Millage Rate	5.8132	5.9872	5.8962	5.7754	5.9221	5.8473
General Obligation Debt Ad Valorem Taxes	16,330,282	16,390,658	16,379,091	16,378,035	12,794,212	12,885,055
General Obligation Debt Millage Rate	0.2583	0.2490	0.2394	0.2306	0.1738	0.1691

Table 2
Palm Beach County
Summary of Projected Revenues

Exhibit 1

B - 3

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Traffic Circulation from table 7	65,059,000	48,948,000	50,265,000	52,469,000	55,217,000	54,434,000
Mass Transit from table 8	40,108,392	41,273,423	47,171,150	47,495,389	43,662,219	41,276,456
Department of Airports from table 9	156,521,519	186,480,420	135,048,890	140,783,616	150,395,417	161,950,070
Water Utilities Department from table 10	167,324,985	125,497,585	109,652,585	110,861,585	150,454,585	114,776,585
Fire Rescue Department from table 11	115,041,521	123,550,499	131,764,919	139,154,071	146,232,459	153,606,491
County Library from table 12	25,541,249	26,188,624	26,517,867	27,605,043	28,396,548	29,348,650
Parks and Recreation Capital Revenues from table 13	67,482,869	53,129,628	42,983,722	36,709,382	32,950,564	30,809,521
General Capital Project Revenues from table 14	154,375,253	170,191,168	184,391,882	169,625,447	161,482,643	137,495,376
Other County Operations from table 15	664,172,920	662,191,068	686,614,986	722,971,438	761,562,358	800,737,302
Total Revenues	1,455,627,708	1,437,450,414	1,414,411,001	1,447,674,971	1,530,353,793	1,524,434,450

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Exhibit 1

B - 4

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Traffic Circulation Projects						
Six Year Road Improvement Schedule (See Detail Schedules-CIE Table 3A)	57,930,000	48,950,000	50,260,000	52,065,000	55,210,000	54,430,000
Other Carryforward Projects & Reserves	134,682,000	(1,000)	4,000	408,000	415,000	419,000
Total Traffic Circulation Projects	192,612,000	48,949,000	50,264,000	52,473,000	55,625,000	54,849,000
Engineering - MSTU Program						
MSTU Program Projects	9,954,000	1,124,000	1,181,000	1,240,000	1,302,000	1,367,000
Total Engineering MSTU Program	9,954,000	1,124,000	1,181,000	1,240,000	1,302,000	1,367,000
Mass Transit Projects						
UMTA Sec 9-Project Administration		50,000	50,000	50,000		
UMTA Sec 9 - Repair Parts		200,000	200,000	200,000		
Mass Transit FY 99 Sec 5307 FTA Grt	4,625,000					
Mass Transit FY 99 Sec 5309 FTA Grt	3,500,000					
Mass Transit FDOT St Grt Shelf	200,000					
Replace 7-40' Buses (sec 9)		1,610,000				
Replace 8-40' Buses (sec 9)		2,000,000				
Replace 1 DOSS 40' Bus				1,210,000		
Replace 1 DOSS 30' Bus					2,500,000	
Replace 7 Service Vehicles			3,250,000			
Replace 15-30' Buses			5,000,000			
Other Carryforward Projects	3,068,000					
Total Mass Transit Projects	11,393,000	3,860,000	8,500,000	3,960,000	0	0
Department of Airports Projects						
Equipment - OPS	65,000					
Equipment Maintenance	127,000					
Equipment CFR	64,000					
P-C New Terminal		46,800,000				
P-GA Runway/Apron Rehab	6,566,000					
P-Parking Booths	800,000					
NC-Land Acquisition	1,124,000					

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
P-Avigation Easement	50,000					
PBIA Environmental	350,000					
P-Design/Engineering Services	100,000					
P-Development Order	1,000					
L-Runway Easements	50,000					
P-AIP-26 Runway 13 RPZ	2,077,000					
P-W Enplane Roadway W/Canopy	50,000					
P-Overlay Taxiway "M"	1,000					
P-LT Parking Garage	1,000					
P-East Electric Gate	37,000					
Rehab Runway 9L-27R	307,000					
Rehab Taxiway "C"	89,000					
L-Acess Road	85,000					
P-Master Plan	300,000					
P-Runway Extension	1,000					
L-Access Road Improvements		85,000				
N-Const Runway 2nd Parallel		4,500,000				
N-Const T/W 2nd to RW 13/31		860,000				
P-Replace CFR Vehicles		1,175,000				
P-Part 150		144,000				
P-Expand Drainage Facility		274,000				
P-Overlay T/W's F,G,H & A Helipad		1,164,000				
P-Land Acquisition Golfview AIP27	3,000					
P-Soundproofing II	575,000					
Land Acquisition W of R/W 9L	6,510,000					
P-Development Land	100,000					
P-Land Acquisition	1,388,000					
Reserves	10,364,000		258,000			
Other Carryforward Projects	18,256,000					
Total Airports Projects	49,440,000	55,002,000	258,000	0	0	0
Water Utilities Department Projects						
Water Treatment Plant # 2 - 4 MGD Exp		1,000,000				
Water Treatment Plant # 3 & Wellfield	6,730,000					
Water Treatment Plant # 3 Expansion	3,270,000					
Water Treatment System # 1 (Plant 8)		1,000,000		3,000,000	40,000,000	
Water Treatment Plant # 9	4,098,000					
Water Treatment Plant # 9 - Expansion	1,757,000					

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
System-Wide Improvements	8,285,000	7,750,000	8,120,000	8,950,000	8,000,000	7,750,000
ECR Wastewater Treatment Fac				1,500,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Southern Regional WWTP	4,983,000					
Southern Regional WWTP-Expansion	1,899,000					
Building Improvements & New Buildings		3,600,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	100,000	100,000
General Operations		4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
WUD Telemetry System	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
WUD Customer Billing System	250,000					
Special Assessment Program	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Water Reclamation Projects		8,650,000	8,200,000	4,200,000	200,000	200,000
Reserves	16,916,000					
Other Carryforward Projects	56,435,000					
Total Water Utilities Projects	105,973,000	27,350,000	23,770,000	25,100,000	60,650,000	20,400,000
Fire Rescue Department Projects						
800 Mhz Installation		700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Boca Point - Temporary Station	375,000					
Contamination Cleanup-Wells @ 51 & 25	20,000					
Hagan Ranch Fire Station	1,041,000					
Loggers Run Fire Station	1,163,000					
Fire Station 33-Replace Parapet Walls	40,000					
Fire Station 29-West Acreage	100,000	1,093,000				
Fire Station - West Wellington		1,193,000				
Fire Station 31-Replace Lucerne Ave./Lake Worth			1,517,000			
Fire Station 53-Lyons Road			1,800,000			
Fire Station 24-Westgate (Replacement)			403,000	1,027,000		
West Lantana Fire Station			403,000	1,027,000		
Fire Station "A"-West Lantana					1,266,000	
Fire Station "B"-West Lantana						1,266,000
Fire Station 47-Melrose/441						
Fire Station 36-Orange Pt./LWR/441						
Impact Fee Reserves	(435,000)					
Capital Reserves (474)	(37,000)					
Other Carryforward Projects	7,940,000					
Total Fire Rescue Projects	10,207,000	2,986,000	4,823,000	2,754,000	1,966,000	1,966,000

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Exhibit 1

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
County Library Projects						
West Boynton Beach Branch Expansion	1,200,000					
Main Library Re-Roofing	250,000					
Main Library Parking Lot Lights	140,000					
Main Library HVAC		225,000				
Main Library UPS		55,000				
Reserves-Library Expansion Program	90,000					
Reserves-Impact Fees	(629,000)	581,000	599,000	617,000	635,000	654,000
Reserves-Library Improvement	19,000					
Other Carryforward Projects	3,269,000					
Total County Library Projects	4,339,000	861,000	599,000	617,000	635,000	654,000
Parks and Recreation Projects						
Impact Fees - Zone 1						
Riverbend/Reese Grove Pk		500,000	800,000	800,000	700,000	700,000
Dist Park "F" (Acreage) Land Acq.			100,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
North County Pier	127,000					
Ocean Cay Design & Development	750,000					
Jupiter Beach Park Expansion		151,000				
Diamondhead/Radnor Park					159,000	197,000
Light Harbor Design & Development	750,000	200,000				
Loggerhead Park Improvements	200,000					
Jupiter Farms District "C"		300,000	286,000	222,000	200,000	
Unallocated Reserves	181,000					
Other Carryforward Projects	4,405,000					
Subtotal Zone 1 Projects	6,413,000	1,151,000	1,186,000	1,222,000	1,259,000	1,297,000
Impact Fees - Zone 2						
Lantana Landfill District Park "I"			750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Okeeheelee Golf Course Improvements	250,000					
Dist Park "B"/West Boynton	1,339,000	500,000				
John Prince Park/Maintenance Compund	100,000					
John Prince Park/Admin Building	500,000					
Land Acquisition-Park Zone 2		250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Dist Park "F" (Acreage) Land Acq.	177,000		600,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cholee Park/Infrastructure Improvements	200,000	400,000	600,000	1,452,000	1,556,000	1,663,000
John Prince Park Improvements	300,000	200,000				

B - 7

Ordinance 99

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Lake Lytal Pool/Facility Enhancement	200,000					
Dist Park "A" Aquatic Complex	750,000					
Public Golf Course/Dyer Park	100,000	1,503,000	1,151,000			
Peanut Island Design & Development	400,000	400,000		200,000		
Santaluces Expansion	400,000					
Okeeheelee Park Improvements	100,000					
Unallocated Reserves-Zone 2	(1,000)					
Other Carryforward Projects	8,366,000					
Subtotal Zone 2 Projects	13,181,000	3,253,000	3,351,000	3,452,000	3,556,000	3,663,000
Impact Fees - Zone 3						
Telephone System S Cty Aquatics	33,000					
Caloosa Park In-Line Skating Complex	250,000					
Morikami Park Area Improvements	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Gulfstream Development		750,000	750,000			
Dist Park "B"\ W. Boynton Desgn & Dev.	920,000	400,000				
So Cty Regional Pk. (Parcel A)/Phase I	1,298,000	750,000	1,028,000	1,000,000	1,803,000	2,645,000
Land Acquisition-Park Zone 3	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	250,000	250,000
Miliani Parcel		150,000		764,000	750,000	
Aquacrest Pool/Facility Enhancement	150,000					
West Boca District "E"	2,020,000	994,000	600,000			
Unallocated Reserves	(32,000)					
Other Carryforward Projects	9,046,000					
Subtotal Zone 3 Projects	14,435,000	2,794,000	2,878,000	2,964,000	3,053,000	3,145,000
Other Projects/Reserves						
John Prince Administration Bldg.	250,000	250,000				
Juno Park Acquisition		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Commission District Reserves-98	1,275,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Reserves	3,882,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other Carryforward Projects	27,129,000					
Subtotal Other Projects/Reserves	32,536,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
Total Parks & Recreation Projects	66,565,000	8,998,000	8,965,000	9,188,000	9,418,000	9,655,000
General Capital Projects						
County Cooperative Extension Service						
Mounts Botanical Gardens		5,080,000	5,020,000	3,010,000	2,010,000	
Regional Botanical Garden		100,000				

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Exhibit 1

B - 9

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Other Carryforward Projects	168,000					
Subtotal County Cooperative Extension Service	168,000	5,180,000	5,020,000	3,010,000	2,010,000	0
Community Services						
Comm Serv. Computer Database (CMSVI)	450,000	950,000	700,000			
North County Senior Center	250,000					
Other Carryforward Projects	3,667,000					
Subtotal Community Services	4,367,000	950,000	700,000	0	0	0
Engineering-General Government						
Boca Club Bridge Repair	271,000					
Boutwell Road Area Improvements		10,000				
Cabana Colony Canal Improvements		411,000	305,000			
Limestone Creek Area Imp.	250,000	250,000	300,000	284,000		
Local Drainage - Highland Pines		250,000	319,000			
Military Trail Drainage Outfall	50,000					
Philadelphia Drive Drainage		122,000				
Randolph Siding Road-Paving & Drainage		281,000				
San Castle Subdivision-Paving & Drainage		315,000				
Stacey Street Drainage		143,000				
Sun Valley P.U.D.-Lake Construction		428,000				
Wallis Road Area Improvements	45,000					
Other Carryforward Projects	4,042,000					
Subtotal Engineering-General Government	4,658,000	2,210,000	924,000	284,000	0	0
FD&O Public Buildings						
FD&O Land Acquisition	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Reroofing Program - 99	335,000	375,000	470,000	520,000	505,000	240,000
Renovations Various Facilities - 99	10,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Var Fac Imp/Const Off & State Agenc *		150,000				
Airport Ctr Building 4 Design & Const		1,000,000	21,150,000			
North Cty Senior Ctr Sewer Upgrade (AV=50)	50,000					
W Jupiter CC Zoning Conditions		95,000				
Supervisor of Elections New Facility		4,000,000				
County Industrial Facility-Design & Const			500,000		16,000,000	
Facilities Condition Assessment		1,500,000				
Property Appraiser-1st Flr Exp			600,000			
Reserves	2,136,000	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,411,000	1,454,000	1,497,000
Other Carryforward Projects	31,020,000					
Subtotal FD&O Public Buildings	33,601,000	8,640,000	24,280,000	2,121,000	18,149,000	1,927,000

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Exhibit 1

B - 10

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
FD&O Communications/Facilities						
800 Mhz Trunked Radio System	15,000,000					
Year 2000 Public Bldg Mods	942,000					
Recording Equip Central Upgrade		443,000				
Tele System North Cty Adm		265,000				
Tele System South Cty Adm				290,000		
Tele System West Cty Adm					505,000	
Energy Conservation Measures	141,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Weatherproofing Countywide	110,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Replace Chiller-CJC (6-800 Tons)	300,000					
CJC Energy Cons EWS Towers		90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	45,000
CJC Painting Bldg A,B,C,EWS Towers		105,000	110,000	250,000	85,000	
CJC Painting C Tower Interior		400,000				
CJC Roof Replacement		170,000		120,000	170,000	
Govt Ctr Carpet		170,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Upgrade Elevators (Drive/Logic)-GCC		280,000	280,000	160,000		
Govt Ctr-Replace Chillers					600,000	
Projects Under \$250,000	1,261,000	1,957,000	1,157,000	527,000	400,000	369,000
Other Carryforward Projects	15,144,000					
Subtotal FD&O Communications/Facilities	32,898,000	4,080,000	1,922,000	1,432,000	2,425,000	699,000
Public Safety						
Disaster Systems - Public Safety	150,000	250,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Disaster Sys. Radar Services' 94		100,000				100,000
Medical Examiner Equipment		120,000			50,000	
Victim Services Renovation	25,000				100,000	
Victim Services Automation		200,000				
Youth Affairs Automation		300,000				150,000
Youth Affairs (Highridge) Recreation				150,000		
Youth Affairs (Highridge) Drainage & Security	50,000					
Animal Care & Control Reflooring		39,000				
Various Computer Replacement			135,000			200,000
Other Carryforward Projects	2,980,000					
Subtotal Public Safety	3,205,000	1,009,000	335,000	350,000	350,000	650,000
Information System Services						
CJIS Computer System	2,915,000	1,670,000	1,273,000	717,000		
CIVIS Computer System		TBD				
CJIS/CIVIS Computer Equipment	1,025,000	973,000	1,168,000			

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
GIS Computer System	225,000	300,000				
WAN Information Highway	1,600,000	3,250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
ISS-New Technology		TBD				
PZ&B Automation	400,000	TBD				
Millenium Project/Year 2000	958,000	750,000				
Other Carryforward Projects	13,967,000					
Subtotal Information System Services	21,090,000	6,943,000	3,441,000	1,717,000	1,000,000	0
Non Departmental Specific/Misc						
Tank Cleanup All Facilities		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Industrial Hygiene Lead Compliance		TBD				
Asbestos Abatement		TBD				
Reserves	(1,790,000)					
Other Carryforward Projects	4,927,000					
Subtotal Non Departmental Specific/Misc	3,137,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Criminal Justice/Sheriff						
Stockade Kitchen (AV=300)	1,800,000					
Judicial Ctr 8th & 9th Flrs			2,000,000			
SA/PD Buildout			1,000,000			
South Cty Courthouse-Parking Exp		300,000				
South Cty Courthouse Exp-Des & Const			700,000	7,000,000		
Sheriff Vehicle Replacement Loan		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Projects Under \$250,000	301,000	185,000				
Court & Jail Program Reserves	(1,504,000)					
Law Enforcement Impact Fee Reserves	828,000	760,000	783,000	807,000	830,000	855,000
Other Carryforward Projects	11,054,000					
Subtotal Criminal Justice/Sheriff	12,479,000	4,245,000	4,483,000	13,807,000	3,830,000	3,855,000
Total General Goverment Capital Projects	115,603,000	33,407,000	41,255,000	22,871,000	27,914,000	7,281,000
ERM-ESL Lands & Beaches						
New Project-Natural Areas Mgmt Field Station	600,000	150,000				
Environmentally Sensitive Lands -Reserves	1,865,000	6,437,000	6,784,000	7,151,000	7,537,000	7,944,000
Coral Cove Dune Restoration - III	11,000	21,000	10,000	250,000	14,000	11,000
Jupiter/Carlin Shore Protection - 95	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Jupiter/Carlin Shore Protection - #2	160,000	450,000	4,444,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Jupiter/Carlin Dune Restoration - #2	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Delray Beach Shore Protection - 99	255,000	215,000	4,075,000	72,000	38,000	40,000

Table 3
Palm Beach County
Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule

Exhibit 1

B - 12

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Ocean Ridge Shore Protection	160,000	160,000	170,000	130,000	120,000	80,000
Ocean Ridge Dune Restoration	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Ocean Ridge/Gulfstream Dune Restoration	10,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	318,000	18,000
Riviera Beach Dune Restoration #2	115,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Lake Worth Inlet Management	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
South Boca Raton Shore Prot - 2000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
North Boca Raton Shore Prot	152,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Palm Beach Midtown Shore Protection	2,000	270,000	2,000	1,502,000	2,000	2,000
Singer Island Breakwater	80,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Singer Island Breakwater #2				105,000	710,000	80,000
Juno Beach Shore Protection	260,000	11,870,000	170,000	160,000	90,000	90,000
Jupiter/Juno Dune Maintenance		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
ICW Beach Sand	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Shoreline Protection Prog. Activities	123,000	98,000	88,000	141,000	231,000	262,000
Shoreline Atlas		220,000	10,000			
Palm Beach/South Palm Dune Restoration	75,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Phipp's Park/Par 3 (PB South Shore Prot)	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,405,000	5,000	5,000
Lake Worth Dune Restoration	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000
Emergency Beach Projects	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Singer Island Shore Protection Feasibility		20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
South Inlet Park Dune Restoration	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
South Lake Worth Inlet Management	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Reserve for Future Beach Projects	3,420,000	9,019,000	6,436,000	5,553,000	6,543,000	8,405,000
Other Carryforward Projects	19,794,000					
Total Environmental Resources	27,391,000	29,326,000	22,595,000	16,950,000	16,071,000	17,398,000
Total Capital Projects	593,476,000	211,863,000	162,210,000	135,153,000	173,581,000	113,570,000

Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule - Table 3A
6 Year Road Improvement Schedule (\$'s in 1,000's)

Exhibit 1

B - 13

Ordinance 99 -

Project	Limits	FY 98/99 Cost - Phase	FY 99/00 Cost - Phase	FY 00/01 Cost - Phase	FY 01/02 Cost - Phase	FY 02/03 Cost - Phase	FY 03/04 Cost - Phase
2nd Avenue North	Over LWDD E-4 Canal	450	C				
10th Ave North	Military Trail-Congress Ave			2,380	C		
Acreage/Southern Connection	SR 80-Orange Blvd.				1,040	D	
Australian Ave	N of Southern-S of PBIA Entrance	1,000	P				
Blue Heron Blvd	Military Trail-I 95	400	P				
Boutwell Rd	Lake Worth Rd-2nd Ave North	100	D	500	R		
Boynton Beach Blvd	Jog Rd-West of E-3 Canal	140	D				
Bridge over LWDD L-30 Can	Lake Ida Park to BE Aerospace			500			
Coconut Blvd	Orange Blvd-Northlake Blvd					1,990	C
Clint Moore Rd	Military Trail-Congress Ave	110	R	1,890	C		
Computer Equipment	Staff Support Equip for Prog	150	P	50	P	50	P
Coral Ridge Drive	Ponderosa Dr-Kimberly Dr					680	R
CR 880 (Old State Rd 80)	Rehabilitation/Heavy Maint	500	C	500	C	500	C
Donald Ross Rd	At Alt A1A (SR811)	690	C	1,000	C	1,000	C
Elmhurst/Westgate	Haverhill Rd-Military Trail		150	D			
Gateway Blvd	Jog Rd-Military Trail			5,430	C		
Glades Road	At Jog Road/Powerline Road			1,200	C		
Glades Area	R&R Thru Out the Glades	800	C	800	C	800	C
Hagen Ranch Rd	W Atlantic-Boynton Beach Blvd	650	R	2,000	P	1,355	P
Haverhill Rd	Hypoluxo Blvd-L 17 Canal	200	D			330	R
Haverhill Rd	Lantana Rd-Melaleuca Lane	300	D			960	R
Haverhill Rd	45th St-Beeline Hwy			7,910	C		
Haverhill Rd	Community Dr-Lakeside Green Blvd	1,280	C				
Hypoluxo Rd	Military Trail-Congress Ave		250	D		1,850	C
Intersection Program	Countywide	3,250	DRC	5,000	DRC	7,000	DRC
Jog Road	W Atlantic-S of Lake Ida Rd			2,800	DRC	6,000	DRC
Jog Road	S of Lake Ida-Boynton Beach Blvd	500	P	120	D		
Jog Road	Hypoluxo Rd-Melaluca Lane		500	P			
Jog Road	Okeechobee Blvd-Montclair Lakes	3,110	C				
Jog/Roe buck Rd	Montclair Lakes-Haverhill Rd	11,800	C				
Jog Road	Roe buck Rd-45th St	200	S				1,030
Lake Ida Rd	Military Trail-Congress Ave			2,000			D
Lantana Rd	State Road 7-Grand Lacuna Blvd	4,140	C	1,000	P	1,350	P
Lantana Rd	Jog Rd-Military Trail					2,380	C
Lawerence Rd	Boynton Beach Blvd-Gateway Blvd	260	R				
Lawerence Rd	Gateway Blvd-Hypoluxo Rd	3,320	C				
Linton Blvd	Military Trail-Congress Ave			3,800	C		
Lyons Road	Glades Rd-Yamato Rd	590	D			720	R
						4,640	C

Six Year Capital Improvement Schedule - Table 3A
6 Year Road Improvement Schedule (\$'s in 1,000's)

Project	Limits	FY 98/99 Cost - Phase	FY 99/00 Cost - Phase	FY 00/01 Cost - Phase	FY 01/02 Cost - Phase	FY 02/03 Cost - Phase	FY 03/04 Cost - Phase
Melaleuca Lane	Jog Rd-Haverhill Rd			320 D		340 R	
Mercer Ave	PBIA Entrance-Belevedere Rd			1,000 D/R			
Military Trail	SW 18th St-Camino Real			240 D			
Miner Rd	Military Trail-Lawerence Rd			150 D		410 R	
Northlake Blvd	Coconut Blvd-Ibis	2,330 R/M	4,730 C				
Northlake(Reliever)	Military Trail-Garden Rd	3,570 R	4,840 C				
Pathway Program	Countywide School & Recreational	1,340 DRC	1,100 DRC	1,100 DRC	1,500 DRC	1,500 DRC	1,500 DRC
Prosperity Farms Road	Regional Ctr Ent-Lone Pine Rd					120 R	
Reserve-Beautification	Countywide	1,100 B	1,200 B	1,300 B	1,400 B	1,700 B	2,000 B
Reserve-Steel Light	Countywide	700 DCM	800 DCM	900 DCM	1,000 DCM	1,100 DCM	1,730 DCM
Reserve-Plans/Align	Countywide	970 DSM	1,000 DSM	1,590 DSM	3,990 DSM	4,530 DSM	5,000 DSM
Reserve-ROW	Countywide	3,260 R	1,880 R	3,200 R	8,650 R	8,320 R	10,000 R
Reserve-Construction	Countywide	600 C		3,900 C	15,690 C	16,880 C	22,000 C
Reserve-Traffic Calming	Countywide	30 DCM	30 DCM	30 DCM	50 DCM	50 DCM	100 DCM
Reserve-Traffic Signals	Countywide	300 DCM	300 DCM	300 DCM	300 DCM		
Roebuck Rd	Haverhill Rd-Military Trail	230 R					
Seminole Pratt Whitney Rd	SR 80-Northlake Blvd		2,000 D				
Seminole Pratt Whitney Rd	Northlake Blvd-Beeline Hwy	500 RM		1,500 D		1,800 RM	
Trans to Debt Service	Loan Repayment for Donald Ross Brid	6,380 P	10,030 P				
Trans Mass Transit	Repayment of 94 Advance	530 P					
Trans to Rd Maintenance		2,000 P					
Water Tower Rd	Congress Ave-Old Dixie Hwy	150 R	830 C				
Woolbright Rd	Hagen Ranch-Jog Rd					770 D	
Woolbright Rd	Jog Rd-Military Trail			500 D			
Yamato Road	At Jog Road			1,500 C			
TOTAL COSTS		57,930	48,950	50,260	52,065	55,210	54,430

S = Study; D = Design; M = Mitigation; R = Right of Way; C = Construction; P = Payment; B = Beautification; L = Street Lighting

Note: The above projects represent the BCC adopted Five Year Road Program for FY 98/99 through 03/04. The detail project listing for FY 03/04 will form the basis for the road program's new fifth year in the FY 1999 budget cycle.

Table 4
Palm Beach County
Summary of Bonded Indebtedness

Exhibit 1

B - 15

Ordinance 99 -

Issue	Purpose	Amount Issued	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding
General Obligation Bonds					
50M ESL Bond, Series 1994	Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands	50,000,000	12/20/94	12/1/14	15,805,000
50M ESL Bond, Series 1991	Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands	50,000,000	10/15/91	10/1/06	8,705,000
Refunding Bonds, Series 1994A	To pay cost of issuance of Series A and B bonds	1,950,000	2/1/94	7/1/99	415,000
Refunding Bonds, Series 1994B	Refund outstanding Bond issue for acquisition and improvement of beach and park sites and acquisition of Environmentally Sensitive Lands	57,440,000	2/1/94	7/1/11	48,170,000
Refunding Bonds Series 1993	Refund 30M Park issue 1987 for Countywide regional park improvements	23,375,000	6/15/93	7/1/02	11,880,000
Refunding Bonds Series 1998	Refund portions of Series 1991 & 1994 GO bonds for acquisition of ESL's	45,625,000	4/1/98	7/1/02	45,625,000
TOTAL - General Obligation Bonds		228,390,000			130,600,000
Non Self Supporting Revenue Bonds					
Glades Health Facility Bonds	Construction and improvements to a Health Department clinic in the Glades	1,000,000	11/28/84	9/1/04	420,000
Pooled Financing (Sunshine Pool - 2 issues)	Land acquisition; construction and improvements to various general government and fire/rescue buildings	50,875,000	5/1/87	5/1/16	25,745,000
Criminal Justice Facilities Bonds-Series 1990	Construction of Judicial Center and Detention Facility	10,000,000	5/31/88	7/1/04	5,060,000
		233,620,000	6/15/90	6/1/15	51,685,000

Table 4
Palm Beach County
Summary of Bonded Indebtedness

Exhibit 1

B - 16

Ordinance 99 -

Issue	Purpose	Amount Issued	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding
Airport Centre Rev Bonds-1992	Purchase Airport Center Building Complex	10,470,000	11/1/92	8/1/13	8,740,000
Crim Justice Fac Refunding Bonds-Series 1993	Partial refunding of 233M issue series 199 for construction of CJC facilities	117,485,000	5/15/93	6/1/11	115,760,000
Revenue Refunding Bonds-1993	Refund Series 1986 Public Improve. Bond	26,515,000	4/1/93	10/1/06	17,740,000
Admin Complex Rev Ref-1993	Refund Public Building Corp Series 1986	22,245,000	5/5/93	6/1/11	17,745,000
Beach Acquisition Ref Refunding	Refund Beach Acquisition Series 1986	30,730,000	8/12/93	11/1/07	23,200,000
Crim Justice Facilities Bonds-Series 1994	Construction of Criminal Justice Facilities	26,380,000	4/1/94	6/1/15	23,490,000
Public Improvement Rec. Fac. Rev Bonds, Ser 1994	Construction and development public Golf Course	8,585,000	7/15/94	7/1/14	7,835,000
Non-Ad Valorem Rev Bonds Series 1995	Purchase vehicles for Sheriff Dept. & computer equipment	9,375,000	1/31/95	1/1/99	1,755,000
Public Improvement Revenue Bonds Series 1995	Judicial Center Parking Facilities	15,175,000	12/1/95	11/1/15	14,230,000
Sheriff Vehicle Loan 1996	Purchase vehicles and equipment for Sheriff Department	4,300,000	5/7/96	5/17/99	1,017,867
Parks & Recreation Facilities Revenue Bond Series 1996	Acquisition and construction of Parks & Recreation facilities	26,300,000	9/1/96	11/01	25,490,000
Stadium Facilities Revenue Bond Series 1996	Construction of a Professional Baseball Facility	28,010,000	12/01	12/01	27,125,000
Sheriff Vehicle Loan 1997	Purchase vehicles for Sheriff Dept.	5,000,000	3/18/97	3/18/00	2,597,799
Criminal Justice Facilities Refunding Bonds Series 1997	Partial refunding of 233M issue series 1990 for construction of CJC Fac	32,775,000	8/1/97	6/1/13	32,655,000
Revenue Improvement Bonds Series 1997	Construction of N County Courthouse and Sheriff's Motor Pool	22,245,000	12/1/97	12/1/17	22,245,000

Table 4
Palm Beach County
Summary of Bonded Indebtedness

Issue	Purpose	Amount Issued	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding
Sheriff Vehicle Loan 1998	Purchase vehicles for Sheriff Dept.	2,800,000	4/8/98	4/1/01	2,362,733
TOTAL - Non Self Supporting Revenue Bonds		683,885,000			426,898,399
Self Supporting Revenue Bonds					
Water & Sewer System Series 1985	Provide funding for buyout of South Palm Beach Utilities	18,645,000	6/13/85	10/1/11	14,845,000
Water & Sewer Revenue-1993A	Provide funding for capital expansion of existing water & sewer systems	15,000,000	8/31/93	10/1/13	13,465,000
Water & Sewer Revenue-1993B	Defease portion of series 1989 callable 10/1/98 in the amount of \$27,183,000.	29,875,000	8/31/93	10/1/09	28,720,000
Water & Sewer Revenue-1995	Provide funding for a portion of construction of certain additions to water & wastewater facilities	54,650,000	11/1/95	10/1/11	53,360,000
Water & Sewer Revenue-1998	Provide funding to assist in financing five year CIP.	30,000,000	6/1/89	10/1/17	29,775,000
Airport System Series 1989 Subordinated Indebtedness	Provide funding to pay expenses of Series 1991 Refunding Bonds	3,850,000	6/1/89	10/1/10	3,250,000
Airport System Series 1991	Refund portion of Series 1984	94,815,000	9/30/91	10/1/10	92,510,000
Airport System Revenue Bonds	Refund Series 84; Improvements to Palm Beach International Airport	90,690,000	2/1/92	10/1/14	68,770,000
Total Self Supporting Revenue Bonds		337,525,000			304,695,000
Total - Combined All Bonds		1,249,800,000			862,193,399

Table 5
Palm Beach County
Debt Service Projections and Debt Ratios

Exhibit 1

B - 18

Ordinance 99 -

Bond Issue	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
General Obligation Debt						
50M ESL Bonds, Series 1994	4,416,694	4,414,997	4,410,901	4,408,927	4,403,867	4,389,162
50M ESL Bonds, Series 1991	3,277,718	3,278,868	3,276,310	3,276,960	3,279,645	3,280,615
Refunding Bonds, Series 1994A	430,563	0	0	0	0	0
Refunding Bonds, Series 1994B	4,774,485	4,780,360	4,763,570	4,748,075	4,683,685	4,784,405
Refunding Bonds, Series 1993	3,304,735	3,316,055	3,331,005	3,348,360	0	0
Subtotal General Obligation Debt	16,204,195	15,790,280	15,781,786	15,782,322	12,367,197	12,454,182
Non-self Supporting Debt						
Improvement Bonds - 1967	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades Health Facility Bonds	81,000	83,000	84,750	81,250	82,750	84,000
Pooled Financing (Sunshine Pool 2 issues)	4,003,300	3,919,000	3,832,000	3,747,300	3,659,600	3,573,900
Criminal Justice Facilities Bonds - Series 1990	10,333,350	10,330,470	2,729,880	2,729,880	2,729,880	2,729,880
Criminal Justice Refunding Bonds-Series 1997	1,877,663	1,877,663	1,877,663	1,877,663	1,877,663	1,877,663
Airport Centre Revenue Bonds - 1992	891,835	893,505	893,415	891,485	892,635	891,510
Criminal Justice Facility Refunding - Series 1993	6,481,633	6,484,308	14,085,070	14,083,851	14,088,101	14,082,261
Revenue Refunding Bonds - 1993	2,754,900	2,751,463	2,755,555	2,753,180	2,750,930	2,753,430
Administrative Complex Rev Ref - 1993	1,902,275	1,903,055	1,904,755	1,903,055	1,906,705	1,906,205
Beach Acquisition Rev Refunding	2,967,121	2,964,552	2,955,555	2,949,370	2,945,558	2,939,880
Criminal Justice Facilities Bonds - Series 1994	2,220,803	2,223,173	2,221,965	2,222,045	2,223,515	2,221,005
Public Improvement Rec Fac Rev Bonds - Series 1994	765,365	764,765	763,105	765,355	761,230	760,950
Non-Ad Valorem Revenue Bonds - Series 1995	1,801,069	0	0	0	0	0
Public Improvement Revenue Bonds - Series 1995	1,200,723	1,199,123	1,201,191	1,196,616	1,195,488	1,197,540
Sheriff Vehicle Loan - 1996	1,039,049	0	0	0	0	0
Parks & Recreation Facilities Rev Bond - Series 1996	2,108,045	2,112,115	2,107,836	2,114,637	2,110,682	2,108,155
Stadium Facilities Revenue Bond - Series 1996	2,245,763	2,243,015	2,242,294	2,238,380	2,241,198	2,235,795
Sheriff Vehicle Loan - 1997	1,804,456	902,228	0	0	0	0
North County Courthouse - Series 1997	632,433	1,001,780	999,795	1,001,235	1,001,235	999,855
Sheriff's Motor Pool/Light Industrial Fac - Series 1997	365,670	541,779	542,272	542,040	541,112	539,470
800 Mhz Trunked Radio System Series 1999	700,000	1,952,000	1,918,570	1,884,210	1,848,920	1,812,700
Airport Center Building 4 Series 2000		900,000	1,952,000	1,918,570	1,884,210	1,848,920
County Industrial Facility Series 2001			675,000	1,417,000	1,399,510	1,381,030
Subtotal Non-self Supporting Debt	46,176,453	45,046,994	45,742,671	46,317,122	46,140,922	45,944,149

Table 5
Palm Beach County
Debt Service Projections and Debt Ratios

Exhibit 1

B - 19

Ordinance 99 -

Bond Issue	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Self Supporting Debt						
Water & Sewer System - Series 1985	1,388,975	1,455,975	1,417,475	1,478,975	1,534,975	1,485,475
Water & Sewer System - Series 1995	5,607,177	5,614,980	5,608,980	5,610,790	5,602,890	5,614,990
Water & Sewer System - Series 1986 & 1989	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sewer Revenue - Series 1993 A & B	4,650,385	4,655,545	4,652,695	4,651,595	4,656,535	4,653,098
Water & Sewer Revenue Plant #9 Series 1998	3,356,988	3,303,018	3,246,178	3,186,468	3,123,888	3,058,438
Water & Sewer Revenue Plant #9 Series 2001			1,350,000	2,787,000	2,761,600	2,731,920
Airport System Taxable Subordinated Debt Series 1989	430,925	431,675	431,000	428,900	425,375	424,950
Airport System Refunding Bonds - Series 1991 & 1992	16,197,800	16,168,600	16,008,600	15,974,194	15,939,713	15,897,869
Airport System New Terminal Revenue Series 1999	1,638,000	4,255,600	4,229,000	4,198,200	4,163,200	4,124,000
Subtotal Self Supporting Debt	33,270,250	35,885,393	36,943,928	38,316,122	38,208,176	37,990,740
Total All Debt	95,650,898	96,722,667	98,468,385	100,415,566	96,716,295	96,389,071
Ratios						
Net General Obligation Debt to Taxable Value	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%	-0.00%	-0.01%	-0.02%
Net General Obligation Debt per Capita	28.25	18.57	9.25	(0.09)	(9.78)	(16.75)
Non Self Supporting Debt Annual Debt Service to General Operations	4.08%	3.84%	3.70%	3.51%	3.33%	3.16%
Self Supporting Debt per Capita	(17.40)	(28.58)	(39.87)	(51.39)	(64.50)	(78.46)
Net general obligation debt	28,225,000	18,940,000	9,640,000	(100,000)	(10,395,000)	(17,800,000)
Taxable value (from table 1)	63,219,654,270	65,819,654,270	68,419,654,270	71,019,654,270	73,619,654,270	76,219,654,270
Estimated population	999,000	1,020,000	1,042,000	1,063,000	1,063,000	1,063,000
General operations	945,886,021	926,691,149	961,516,989	1,010,381,465	1,060,785,437	1,114,138,024
Non self supporting debt	(60,826,511)	(78,671,511)	(97,441,511)	(117,041,511)	(137,551,511)	(159,021,511)
Non self supporting debt annual debt service	38,550,468	35,628,529	35,535,077	35,438,024	35,347,074	35,248,716
Self supporting debt	(17,385,000)	(29,150,000)	(41,545,000)	(54,630,000)	(68,565,000)	(83,400,000)

Table 6
Palm Beach County
Basis for Cost Estimating

Public Facility Type	Basis for Estimation
Traffic Circulation	Construction costs - recent bids on similar projects. Right of way - assessed or appraised land values. Design - percentage of estimated construction cost.
Airports	Master plans prepared by department staff and outside consultants.
Water Utilities	Department master plan.
Fire Rescue	Station construction - three year average of bids on similar projects. Equipment - Actual costs for similar equipment
Libraries	Construction costs - average of recent bids on similar projects.
Parks & Recreation	Land acquisition - department 10 year plan. Development - department 10 year plan.
Public Buildings	General - Master Space Plan. Construction and engineering - departmental master plans for County facilities.

Table 7
Palm Beach County
Traffic Circulation Revenues and Expenditures

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
-------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Traffic Circulation Revenues

Local Option Gasoline Taxes	26,727,000	27,396,000	28,082,000	28,784,000	29,504,000	30,241,000
Road Impact Fees	16,851,000	16,376,000	16,868,000	17,376,000	17,898,000	18,437,000
Interest Earnings	5,671,000	5,176,000	5,315,000	6,309,000	7,815,000	5,756,000
Bond/Loan Proceeds	15,810,000	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Traffic Circulation Revenues	65,059,000	48,948,000	50,265,000	52,469,000	55,217,000	54,434,000

Traffic Circulation Projects	56,148,000	36,920,000	48,260,000	50,065,000	53,210,000	52,430,000
Transfers to Other Programs	8,910,000	12,030,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total Traffic Circulation Expenditures	65,058,000	48,950,000	50,260,000	52,065,000	55,210,000	54,430,000

Annual Surplus/Deficit	1,000	(2,000)	5,000	404,000	7,000	4,000
-------------------------------	--------------	----------------	--------------	----------------	--------------	--------------

Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	1,000	(1,000)	4,000	408,000	415,000	419,000
-----------------------------------	--------------	----------------	--------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

Table 8
Palm Beach County
Mass Transit Revenues and Expenditures

Exhibit 1

B - 22

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Mass Transit Revenues						
Local Option Gasoline Taxes	10,222,000	11,393,100	11,929,755	11,943,243	12,424,905	13,046,150
General Ad Valorem Subsidy	5,565,000	5,565,000	5,565,000	5,565,000	5,565,000	5,565,000
Federal/State Grants - Operating	6,183,705	6,492,890	6,817,535	7,158,412	7,516,332	7,892,149
Federal/State Grants - Capital	11,263,000	3,200,000	7,840,000	3,850,000	0	0
Bus Fares and Charges for Services	3,910,293	4,105,808	4,311,098	4,526,653	4,752,986	4,990,635
Municipal Participation	441,254	463,317	486,483	510,807	536,347	563,164
Miscellaneous Revenues	610,519	641,045	673,097	706,752	742,090	779,194
Fund Balances	1,912,621	9,412,263	9,548,183	13,234,523	12,124,560	8,440,164
Total Mass Transit Revenues	40,108,392	41,273,423	47,171,150	47,495,389	43,662,219	41,276,456
Mass Transit Operating Expenditures						
Mass Transit Projects	28,330,622	29,181,871	30,492,354	31,864,647	33,207,742	34,610,720
Annual Surplus/Deficit	440,729	(0)	0	0	(0)	(0)
Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)

Table 9
Palm Beach County
Department of Airports Revenues and Expenditures

Exhibit 1

B - 23

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03//04
Airport Revenues						
Operating Revenues	53,814,313	56,780,424	58,611,645	61,115,627	63,778,408	66,574,329
Federal/State Grants - Capital	4,526,200	7,586,000	226,000	0	0	0
Other Revenues	39,195,158	31,022,311	30,528,942	29,940,186	30,343,433	30,742,004
Bond/Loan Proceeds	0	46,800,000	0	0	0	0
Fund Balances	58,985,848	44,291,685	45,682,303	49,727,803	56,273,576	64,633,737
Total Airport Revenues	156,521,519	186,480,420	135,048,890	140,783,616	150,395,417	161,950,070
Airport Operating Expenditures						
Airport Capital Projects	114,823,725	131,478,420	134,790,889	140,783,615	150,395,417	161,950,069
Annual Surplus/Deficit	0	(0)	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	0	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	0

Table 10
Palm Beach County
Water Utilities Department Revenues and Expenditures

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Water and Sewer Revenues						
Operating Revenues	62,931,000	66,502,000	67,893,000	71,919,000	75,219,000	81,528,000
Federal/State Grants - Capital	38,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other Revenues	19,714,000	15,809,000	15,111,000	15,624,000	16,028,000	16,824,000
Bond/Loan Proceeds	0	0	0	0	40,000,000	0
Fund Balances	84,641,985	43,186,585	26,648,585	23,318,585	21,007,585	20,281,585
Total Water and Sewer Revenues	167,324,985	125,497,585	109,652,585	110,861,585	152,254,585	118,633,585
Water and Sewer Operating Expenditures						
Water and Sewer Capital Projects	62,840,400	98,147,585	85,882,585	85,761,585	91,604,585	98,233,585
Annual Surplus/Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11
Palm Beach County
Fire Rescue Department Revenues and Expenditures

Exhibit 1

B - 25

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Fire Rescue Revenues						
Ad Valorem Taxes	75,215,651	91,615,275	96,447,192	103,445,355	110,716,604	117,744,722
Fire Protection Services	5,346,205	4,326,211	4,460,578	4,599,131	4,742,008	4,854,353
Other Revenues	15,786,823	16,905,011	19,543,753	18,355,083	18,533,693	19,595,153
Impact Fees	1,199,579	1,235,579	1,260,579	1,285,579	1,312,579	1,339,579
Interest Earnings	2,168,205	1,597,398	1,609,941	1,621,946	1,634,017	1,646,083
Fund Balances	15,325,058	7,871,024	8,442,877	9,846,978	9,293,557	8,426,601
Total Fire Rescue Revenues	115,041,521	123,550,499	131,764,919	139,154,071	146,232,459	153,606,491
Fire Rescue Operating Expenditures						
Fire Rescue Capital Projects	105,128,494	113,962,566	120,446,546	128,577,929	137,167,909	145,605,098
Annual Surplus/Deficit	0	(0)	(344)	(717)	(1,120)	(1,555)
Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	0	(0)	(344)	(1,061)	(2,182)	(3,737)

Table 12
Palm Beach County
County Library Department Revenues and Expenditures

Exhibit 1

B - 26

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Library Revenues						
Ad Valorem Taxes	18,469,298	19,057,987	19,622,930	20,998,908	21,838,322	22,747,416
Federal/State Grants	2,203,066	2,299,917	2,401,397	2,507,137	2,619,177	2,735,971
Other Revenues	(337,689)	(398,453)	(399,920)	(436,714)	(448,310)	(462,042)
Impact Fees	556,000	612,000	630,000	649,000	668,000	688,000
Interest Earnings	522,764	395,077	414,831	435,573	457,351	480,219
Fund Balances	4,127,810	4,222,097	3,848,629	3,451,140	3,262,008	3,159,085
Total Library Revenues	25,541,249	26,188,624	26,517,867	27,605,043	28,396,548	29,348,650
Library Operating Expenditures						
Library Capital Projects	21,201,889	22,421,651	23,405,136	24,924,525	25,972,430	27,067,462
Annual Surplus/Deficit	0	(0)	(0)	0	0	0
Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	0	(0)	(0)	0	0	0

Table 13
Palm Beach County
Parks and Recreation Capital Revenues and Expenditures

Exhibit 1

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Parks and Recreation Capital Revenues						
Ad Valorem Taxes	0	400,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Federal/State Grants	2,519,323	0	0	0	0	0
Other Revenues	1,530,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Impact Fees	6,543,000	7,198,000	7,415,000	7,638,000	7,868,000	8,105,000
Interest Earnings	2,615,000	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Balances	54,275,546	44,131,628	34,018,722	27,521,382	23,532,564	21,154,521
Total Parks and Recreation Capital Revenues	67,482,869	53,129,628	42,983,722	36,709,382	32,950,564	30,809,521
Parks and Recreation Capital Projects						
Annual Surplus/Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0

B - 27

Ordinance 99 -

Table 14
Palm Beach County
General Capital Project Revenues and Expenditures

Table 15
Palm Beach County
Other County Revenues

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Tourist Development Taxes	15,855,000	16,259,278	17,072,241	17,925,853	18,822,146	19,763,253
Gasoline Taxes	10,670,000	10,936,750	11,210,169	11,490,423	11,777,684	12,072,126
Franchise Fees	21,370,432	22,497,064	23,134,617	23,794,301	24,477,029	25,183,753
Utility Services Taxes	36,624,000	38,250,106	40,430,362	42,734,892	45,170,781	47,745,516
State and Federal Grants	64,727,800	44,657,904	45,858,036	47,223,293	48,629,732	50,080,394
State Shared Revenues	79,723,000	84,071,419	88,100,100	92,349,674	96,832,954	101,563,513
Licenses and Permits	13,300,489	16,890,756	17,770,104	18,315,923	19,212,125	19,684,641
Charges for Services	52,370,677	54,454,982	56,843,266	59,378,219	61,958,284	64,659,635
Constitutional Officer Excess Fees	19,811,930	20,215,000	21,175,750	22,184,538	23,243,764	24,355,953
Fines and Forfeitures	9,455,129	9,171,839	9,298,855	9,353,221	9,515,306	9,685,495
Special Assessments and Impact Fees	6,381,570	6,384,570	6,390,317	6,396,375	6,402,184	6,408,287
Interest Earnings	9,936,382	10,725,578	11,466,747	12,312,059	13,246,189	14,211,687
Rents and Royalties	1,494,578	1,535,200	1,574,773	1,612,561	1,657,414	1,704,185
Bond/Loan Proceeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Revenues	54,826,464	55,847,890	58,420,845	61,563,650	64,858,248	68,353,254
Interdepartmental Charges	14,788,093	15,462,767	16,191,824	16,956,415	17,745,034	18,571,640
Interfund Transfers	133,854,682	131,870,070	141,847,734	149,425,006	156,584,544	164,139,913
Fund Balances	146,060,314	149,830,120	147,815,254	159,173,808	171,706,870	184,214,505
Statutory Reserves	(27,077,620)	(26,870,224)	(27,986,007)	(29,218,773)	(30,277,931)	(31,660,448)
Total Other County Revenues	664,172,920	662,191,068	686,614,986	722,971,438	761,562,358	800,737,302

Table 16
Palm Beach County
Other County Expenditures

Exhibit 1

B - 30

Ordinance 99 -

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
County Department Expenditures						
County Administration	1,217,376	1,253,897	1,321,150	1,391,953	1,460,087	1,531,599
County Attorney	4,245,379	4,372,740	4,605,189	5,011,307	5,244,538	5,499,781
County Commission	2,069,607	2,131,695	2,244,107	2,362,398	2,476,398	2,596,001
County Cooperative Extension Service	2,076,975	2,174,116	2,278,589	2,388,227	2,494,804	2,606,347
Community Services	38,706,015	29,422,970	30,492,064	31,602,844	32,743,602	33,928,322
Employee Relations and Personnel	2,246,040	2,313,421	2,431,353	2,555,333	2,675,182	2,800,812
Engineering and Public Works	40,770,946	40,606,261	42,412,712	44,304,763	46,155,331	48,063,728
Environmental Resources Management	14,294,721	13,071,753	13,630,006	14,223,508	14,826,422	15,463,927
Facilities Development and Operation	44,523,294	41,867,682	43,838,272	45,904,409	47,982,046	50,157,257
Financial Management and Budget	3,113,684	3,207,095	3,368,188	3,537,469	3,701,334	3,873,037
Housing and Community Development	41,324,779	14,815,799	15,279,759	15,758,615	16,252,862	16,763,014
Information Systems Services	18,069,663	18,611,753	19,427,173	20,280,349	21,117,539	21,991,421
Internal Auditor	843,092	856,195	903,116	952,542	1,000,017	1,049,872
Metropolitan Planning Organization	2,890,449	2,754,714	2,813,189	2,914,330	3,015,929	3,121,293
Parks and Recreation	36,101,255	35,598,262	37,221,131	38,957,201	40,683,192	42,499,173
Planning, Zoning and Building	36,271,064	39,424,889	43,569,279	47,918,789	52,441,140	57,097,971
Public Affairs	4,700,972	4,840,294	5,045,776	5,260,627	5,471,899	5,692,299
Public Safety	23,800,340	20,942,158	21,948,604	23,015,778	24,077,548	25,139,361
Purchasing	2,317,504	2,387,029	2,511,086	2,641,576	2,767,498	2,899,559
Risk Management	34,445,279	36,165,596	38,048,326	40,055,765	42,186,830	44,460,032
Tourist Development Council	30,293,673	34,128,546	38,551,886	43,395,240	48,732,334	54,605,780
Non-Departmental Operations	20,158,709	6,334,738	7,747,686	9,287,677	10,961,342	12,780,953

Table 16
Palm Beach County
Other County Expenditures

Description	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04
Other County Funded Programs	258,875,485	275,930,525	273,220,066	282,034,498	290,935,675	300,496,770
Total County Department Expenditures	663,356,301	633,212,129	652,908,709	685,755,197	719,403,548	755,118,309
Constitutional Officer Expenditures						
Clerk of Courts	26,411,179	27,203,514	28,019,620	28,938,107	29,888,107	30,854,384
Property Appraiser	13,692,050	14,102,812	14,700,771	15,325,553	15,941,641	16,584,089
Sheriff	204,487,394	212,859,446	224,986,300	237,804,085	251,352,024	265,671,863
Supervisor of Elections	3,231,473	3,578,417	3,721,316	3,870,340	4,018,084	4,171,862
Tax Collector	17,790,000	18,323,700	19,100,625	19,912,401	20,712,880	21,547,609
Judiciary	16,917,624	17,411,130	18,079,648	18,775,781	19,469,152	20,189,908
Total Constitutional Officer Expenditures	282,529,720	293,479,020	308,608,280	324,626,267	341,381,889	359,019,715
Total Other County Expenditures	945,886,021	926,691,149	961,516,989	1,010,381,465	1,060,785,437	1,114,138,024

STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF PALM BEACH,
I, DOROTHY H. WILKEN, ex-officio, Clerk of the
Board of County Commissioners certify this to be a
true and correct copy of the original filed in my office
on 10-17-99.
DAVED at West Palm Beach, FL on 9-7-99
DOROTHY H. WILKEN, Clerk
B.C.
Dorothy H. Wilken

